

# *J. H. Batewan the Norz West Ranch. Beverle* THE NOR-WEST FARMER. *Ind*

Vol. 16; No. 3.  
Whole No. 172.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, MARCH, 1897.

\$1 a Year,  
in Advance.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Our Illustrations.

1. Ringmaster, the 3-year-old Shire stallion, shown at last Industrial by David Munroe, Neepawa, Man., and first prize in his class.

2. Ayrshire bull, What Care I, bred by D. Drummond, Montreal, and owned by Steele Bros., Glenboro, Man., shown at last year's Industrial, and took first place in the 2-year-old class.

### The February Conventions.

It has now come to be a settled conviction with all parties interested that the middle of February is the most suitable season for the transaction of most of the business in connection with farming interests. The Tariff Commission was this year an extra event, very important in itself, but as many of the farmers then assembled are also foremost in stock and dairy interests, their attendance at that important gathering made it very inconvenient for most of them to come back or stay over a second week, and the later conventions suffered in attendance to that extent. But with all who could attend the interest was as strong as at any previous gathering, and the papers and discussions quite as important. Only a portion of the papers sent in could be read, and in our issue of this month will be found the cream of the whole. The papers will be found under their proper departments in The Farmer.

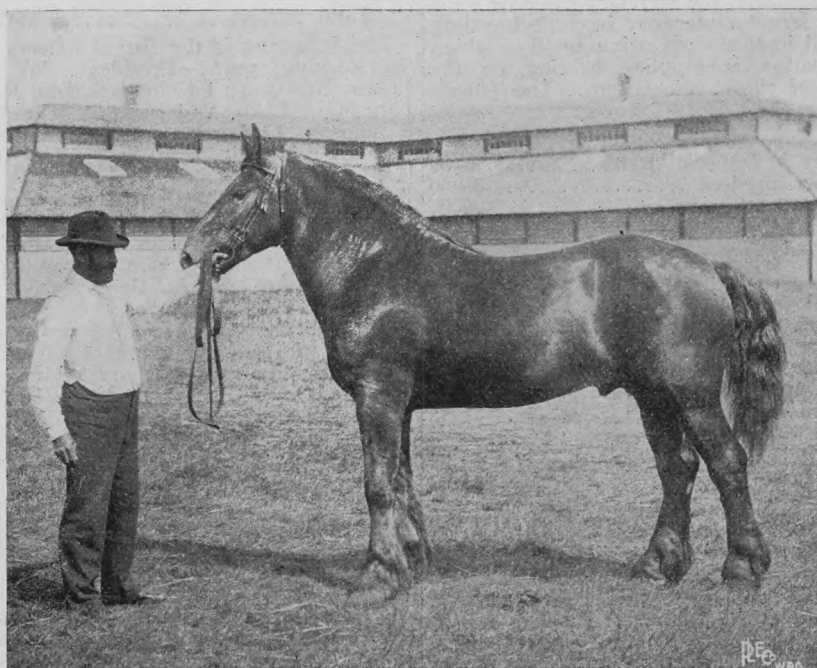
The arrangement by which all the various stock interests combine to hold meetings at the same time, and in some cases joint meetings, is much to be commended, as it conduces to the doing of the greatest possible amount of work at the least expense to the societies and the attending members. All the stock associations passed resolutions in favor of their representatives at fair boards being allowed to compete for prizes.

In the live stock sections the papers on "The Cattle Industry of the Northwest Territories," by Mr. Mackay, Indian Head; on "The Special Purpose Dairy Cow," by Mr. Cochrane, Crystal City; on "The Hereford," by Mr. Sharman, Souris; on "Hog Raising," by A. B. Potter, Montgomery; on "Fitting Show Sheep," by P. McLaren, Crystal City; and on "Hog Feeding," by S. A. Bedford, did not materialize. In the good time coming we may perhaps hear from all of them. The papers by R. D. Foley, J. S. Robson, Charles Ellis, and W. W. Frazer, some of which evoked valuable discussions, will be found in this issue. Perhaps the most noticeable paper in this section is that by Mr. Ellis, which, besides its own value, brought out some capital points on pig breeding and feeding.

On Wednesday evening a joint convention was held, S. A. Bedford in the chair. Owing to illness, Mayor McCreary was unable to be present and give an address of welcome, which was read on his behalf by Mr. A. Strang. Dr. Rutherford, in reply, gave an address full of humor, which was well received. He said the welcome given them by the mayor was not one whit

too strong. With the exception of the Industrial Exhibition there was no other annual gathering held in the city that was of equal importance. He spoke of the farmers as essential to the existence of the city, and proceeded to give an explanation of what was really farming, pointing out the mistake of confining attention merely to wheat raising, and wearing out the soil by cropping and re-cropping. The cultivation of cereals could not last; and it was necessary to go into mixed farming, or "diversified agriculture." He proceeded to show the growth of the dairy and stock industries, and the cultivation of poultry. Speaking of the last of these, he referred in a complimentary way to the poultry show now in progress. The improvement of stock, he said, would tend to the benefit of the whole country. Referring to his worship's remark about social discrimination, he told an amusing

more he thought of the province of Manitoba. The people were full of enterprise and courage, and had a good opinion of themselves. While there are many excellent things here, there is nothing that cannot be made better by the industry, skill and economy of the people blessed by Providence with good harvests and good weather. He saw marks of substantial progress; no part of Canada was making more progress, and Canada was making more than any other part of the world. He asked where else farmers who had begun with nothing had made \$5,000. There was a lot of nonsense talked about populating the country; he would spell "prosperity" with a very large P, and "population" with a very small one. When the people adjust themselves to the conditions so as to make a good living, population would come. The real wealth of the country is the products of their labor. He admitted



SHIRE STALLION, RINGMASTER, PROPERTY OF D. MUNROE, NEEPAWA.

story of a farmer's wife in Scotland, who was greatly annoyed because, at a social gathering, she had been invited to meet "a draper." He hoped such comparisons would not be made again, as they might lead to reprisals. The speaker went on to point out the value of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and its superiority over the local show as an educational factor. In conclusion, he said to the people of Winnipeg, thanking them for their welcome, "You cannot welcome us too much; if you receive us with open arms, we will try to fill them."

An excellent address on home-making and management was next given by Miss Livingstone, while giving at the same time an exhibition of cookery on a small scale, and explaining its principles. Songs and music were interspersed among the addresses.

Prof. Robertson spoke of Mr. Bedford as the "uncrowned king of agriculture." The more he learned of Canada, from Prince Edward's Island to British Columbia, the

that farmers do not get their proper share. The government can help the exchange of one form of wealth for another. Not more than one-tenth of the wealth the farmer creates goes for machinery. He advised the people not to chase after a little thing and ignore the big thing. There had never been an instance of 60,000,000 bushels of cereals produced by so few farmers; yet it would pay them to sow fewer acres and reap more bushels. If this were done and more care given to stock, it would be better for the country. Only the Indian could prosper by feasting and famining. An even grade of feeding, summer, fall and winter, should be provided; also better shelter in winter—this could be done by means of poles and straw, if money for more expensive shelter is not forthcoming. He thought if the language of the cattle on some of the farms could be translated into human speech, it would be unspeakable in a meeting like this. To raise cows and steers profitably, fairly good shelter and

good food must be provided all the time. Alternate feasting and fasting cannot fail to make deterioration in the herd. The cattle live well in summer; if allowed to live poorly in winter, without shelter, the milking capacity of cows and the grade of the herd will become poorer year by year. To give shelter does not need costly barns. Straw barns are the very best shelter in this country. The straw from one acre of wheat will make shelter for 30 head of cattle. Many farmers laugh at the idea of straw stables. "You must think we are poor, indeed," they will say. The Professor said he once visited in Great Britain the farm of the Prince Consort. On that farm there were straw stables.

### Cattle Breeders' Association.

Last year, H. O. Ayearst, Middle Church, was president and representative of the association at the Winnipeg Industrial. He did good service in both capacities. The annual report by G. H. Greig, secretary-treasurer, shows good work done both by himself and the other directors, the most important perhaps being a reduction of 50 per cent. on all pure bred cattle shipped in less than car lots. This has been granted on all roads except the Northern Pacific. In addition to its 49 paid members, the secretary has now a list of 513 farmers interested in cattle breeding and 351 in sheep and swine, to all of whom information is supplied bearing on the work of these associations. The annual balance sheet is as follows:

#### Income.

Balance in Imperial Bank .....	\$ 74 00
Membership fees .....	49 00
Government grant .....	100 00

Total .....\$223 90

#### Outlays

Special prize to Winnipeg Exhibition .....	\$ 70 00
Secretary's salary .....	25 00
Printing, etc. ....	32 45
Other outlays .....	15 10
Balance in bank .....	81 35

Total .....\$223 90

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 1st vice-president, Jas. Bray, Longburn; 2nd vice-president, J. S. Robson, Manitou; auditors, R. Waugh and Hugh McKellar; sec.-treas., G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; directors, Shorthorns, W. Lynch, Westbourne; Herefords, W. Sharman, Souris; Jerseys, Wm. Kitson, Burnside; Holsteins, D. Munroe, Neepawa; Ayrshires, G. Steele, Glenboro; Polled Angus, J. F. Traquair, Welwyn; Gallo-ways, Wm. Martin, Winnipeg.

The three extra directors chosen were M. Young, Manitou; T. McCartney, Longburn; A. Graham, Pomeroy.

President Barron was chosen representative on the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Board.

After the officers had been elected a deputation was received from the Manitoba Veterinary association, the deputation consisting of Dr. Hinman, president, and Doctors Torrance, Rutherford and Young. The object of the deputation was to impress on the breeders the great importance of taking prompt action to stamp out tuberculosis from the cattle herds of the province. Dr. Rutherford made a very effective speech, urging the breeders not to longer delay their action. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a committee from the Veterinary association in bringing the matter to the attention of the government.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

### Sheep and Swine Breeders.

This association has now the right to send a representative to the Winnipeg Industrial, and A. Graham, Pomeroy, last year filled the position with great satisfaction to all parties. Last year they also sent representatives to eleven agricultural societies, which also did good work. Through the joint influence of this and the other stock associations, the new buildings of the Winnipeg Industrial were arranged in a way to most effectually aid in the exhibition and judging of stock. The sheep barn is one of the best on the continent, and the prizes for both sheep and swine have owed a good deal to the counsels and energetic action of the directors and Mr. Graham. The financial statement is as follows:—

#### Receipts.

Cash on hand .....	\$15 75
Membership fees .....	32 00
Government grant .....	100 00

Total .....\$147 75

#### Disbursements.

Printing, postage, etc. ....	32 80
Stenographer, reporting last convention .....	4 00
Expenses of representative .....	29 05
Balance on hand .....	81 90

Total .....\$147 75

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year:—President, W. W. Fraser, Emerson; 1st vice-president, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; 2nd vice-president, S. J. Thompson, Carberry; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Greig; directors, Sheep, W. Wallace, Niverville; James Riddell, M. P. P.; Rosebank; Thos. McCartney, Longburn; Ed. Vance, Emerson; Swine, K. McLeod, Dugald; F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; A. Graham, Pomeroy; Wm. Kitson, Burnside; auditors, S. A. Bedford and R. Waugh.

The following were elected representatives at the leading summer shows:—Winnipeg, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Portage, O. W. Bailey, High Bluff; Carberry, Dr. Thompson; Brandon, R. E. A. Leech, Whitewood, A. B. Potter, of Montgomery. The appointment of representatives to other fairs was left with the executive.

### The Horse Breeders.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year:—President, J. G. Rutherford; vice-president, for Manitoba, S. J. Thompson; vice-president for the Northwest Territories, Ernest Becton, Cannington Manor; treasurer, C. V. Alloway; secretary, W. L. Puxley, Winnipeg; re-representatives of breeders of Clydesdales, John Wishart, Portage la Prairie; of Shires, D. Munroe, Neepawa; of Standard Breeds, J. Swinnerton, Portage; of Coach Horses, J. W. Knittel, Boissevain; of Hackneys, A. J. Moore, Swan Lake; of Thoroughbreds, Glen A. Campbell. Three members elected from the annual meeting, J. W. Harris, W. J. Hinman and Wm. Ryan, Ninga.

On motion of Dr. Hinman, it was ordered that the Percheron representative be struck from the list, there being no breeders of Percherons in the province.

J. G. Rutherford, president, gave a valuable practical address, prefacing it with the remark that for years he had had the interests of horsebreeding deeply at heart. The country, he said, is full of horses that are not worth anything; that would not pay the freight if sent to the markets of the world. Yet there was a demand for good horses; men were hunting the world over for the kind of horses they desired, and could not find them. It would be difficult

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

W. M. KITSON, Burnside Station, Man. Breeder of English Berkshires, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and Toulouse Geese. Write for descriptive price catalogue. 1825

JOHN KITSON, Macdonald, Man. Breeder of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs for sale at \$1.50 for 13. 1894

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church, near Winnipeg, Man., Breeder and Importer of Shorthorn cattle. Stock always on hand of the best quality and most popular strains of breeding. Parties wishing to see stock met at Winnipeg on receipt of telephone message or telegraph. (1857F)

WALTER LYNCH, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Post Office and Railway Station, Westbourne, Manitoba. This herd has competed sixteen times in fifteen years with both imported and home bred cattle and has won fifteen 1st and one 2nd, herd prizes.—1536F

FOR SALE.—Good breeders in Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, Pekin and Crested White Ducks. My stock is second to none in the Province. John Kitson, Macdonald, Man. 1740

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States. 1571F

THOS. SPEERS, Oak Lake Station, Shorthorn Cattle and pedigree Berkshire Pigs. Herd built imported Heir Apparent. Pigs of J. G. Snell's best imported strains. 1601F

JAS. BRAY, Oak Grove Farm. Breeder of improved large Yorkshire Pigs. Young Pigs for sale. Address Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man. 1504F

KENNETH MCLEOD, Dugald, Man. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. 1855

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642F

J. D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Man., importer and breeder of Polled Angus Cattle and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale. 1625F

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643F

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Manitoba, breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young cows with calf and young Bulls for sale. 1718

R. J. PHIN, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Shorthorns. Young Bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited. 1630F

JAMES ELDER, Hensall Farm, Virden, Man., Berkshires and Tamworths. Young boars for sale. 1836.

H. F. BOYCE, St. John's College Farm, Qu'Appelle Stn. The home of improved large white Yorkshires. 1837.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa. Breeder and Dealer in Holsteins and Yorkshire Pigs. (1633F)

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731F

JAS. MURRAY, Breeder of Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627F

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloways and Shropshires, Chickney, Assa. (1588F)

## F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.

TELEPHONE 295.

## LORD CROMER,

Registered Galloway Bull. Bred by Wm. Martint Winnipeg. Two years old next June, in good thriving condition. Promises to make a splendid animal.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Apply to ROWLAND H. HALL, 1889 Grenfell, Assa.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



in Manitoba to get a carload of young, sound horses suitable for the demand. Farmers had to be taught that the worst misfortune that can strike them is the scrub stallion. They know it would be such to breed from a scrub bull, a scrub ram, or a scrub boar, yet they would breed from a scrub stallion; and, for the sake of a five dollar bill, would lose a hundred dollars. It is no trouble to raise a horse which, when 4 years old, will be worth \$200, if you go the right way about it; yet you find thousands of horses worth \$30 or \$40 a head, and it costs just as much trouble to raise them, and they eat just as much. A horse should be bred for a special purpose, and the mares ought to mated to pure bred stallions. There will be retrogression in breeding if you do not keep advancing. A light draught horse is not desirable; a heavy draught horse is useful for draying and heavy teaming. A big, active, clean-legged horse of 1250 to 1500 lbs. is always in demand. If you are going to breed successfully you have got to breed the kind that will sell well. There is more need of education in horse-breeding than in anything else. In defence of the 'Horse-breeders' Lien Act,' for which he had been greatly abused, Dr. Rutherford said that legislation exists in France which requires that stallions must be pure-bred, must undergo a veterinary examination, and be found absolutely sound, and must be a good individual specimen of his breed and calculated to improve the breed. The Horse-breeders' Lien Act only takes up the first of these in a limited degree. The owner of a stallion pays \$5 to obtain a certificate and the privilege of entering a lien; then on every bill and card he must put his certificate, else he cannot enter a lien. The total expense of seizing and selling is not to exceed \$10, and the farmer has two years within which he may pay. The lien law was thus no great hardship. The introduction of the electric railway and the bicycle had destroyed the market for inferior horses. People say it is no use to raise horses, because there are no buyers; but there will be buyers when horses of the right kind are raised, just as the growth of wheat brought buyers for the grain. In conclusion, the president said he would always be at the service of the association, and would do all he could for the noble animal, in the interests of which he had spent so many years of his life.

G. H. Greig called attention to the desirability of asking the railroad companies for reduced rates on pure bred registered horses, in less than car lots, as a reduction of 50 per cent. is made on other pure bred animals.

D. Munroe next took up the question of Shires and other draught horses. The difference between Shires and Clydesdales he did not consider worthy of serious attention. In the fall of 1891 he had bought some Shire horses, and he felt sure, after his experience, so far as their merits were concerned, they were worthy. A good many contentions had been raised as to the breeding of draught horses in this country; he did not think the objections were well taken. The heavy draught horse was satisfactory as a mover of a big load of hay, a binder, etc., but not to go into the exhibition ring, as a fancy mover. He gave the results of his experience of a Shire horse weighing 1,900 lbs., showing its intelligence, speed, etc.. He maintained that the interests of the farmer, as well as the horse-breeder, demanded protection from the misrepresentations of owners of scrub stallions. Recent sales showed that the pure-breds were appreciated in the old country, 40 mares having been sold for an average of \$760, a stallion for \$4,460, and another for \$2,625. He held that there was most decidedly a good demand and good market for heavy

draught horses in this country. He showed that they do more work with heavy plows, gang plows, harrows, etc. He went on to show the points to be attended to in reference to breeding, feeding, quality, and, in closing, dwelt upon the importance of the farmers in a neighborhood uniting to improve the breed by refusing the services of scrub stallions and accepting pure-breds.

On motion of Mr. S. J. Thompson, seconded by Mr. J. W. Harris, the executive was empowered to appoint a representative to the Winnipeg Exhibition board. The date of the annual meeting having been changed from July to February, it was thought to be none too early to elect a representative to take his seat next December.

### Manitoba Veterinary Association.

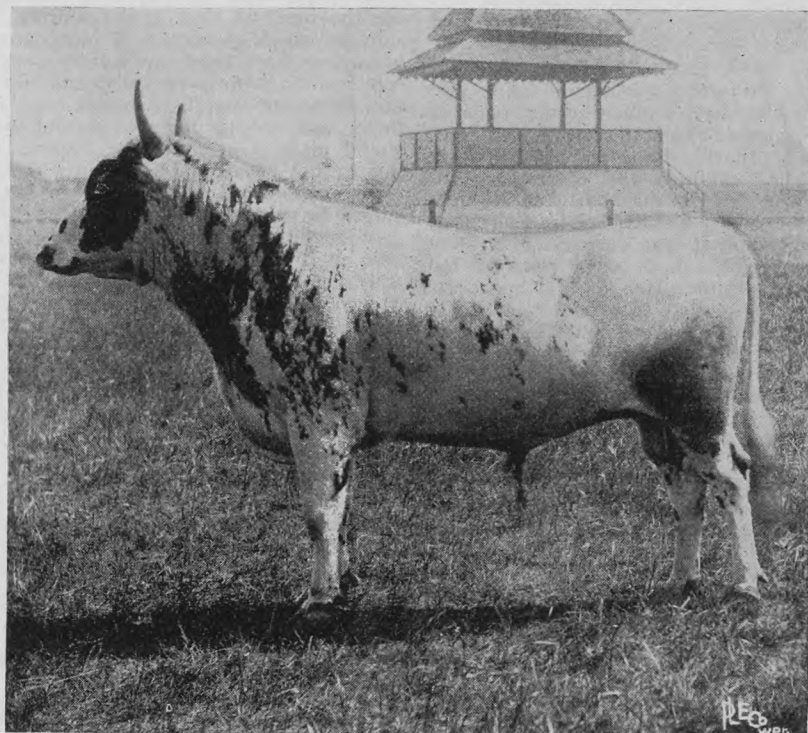
The Provincial Veterinarians met at Winnipeg along with other associations, President M. Young, of Manitou, in the chair. For the ensuing year the directors

### Can the Manitoba Farmer Compete Successfully with the North-west Rancher in raising Export Beef?

ABRIDGED.

By R. D. Foley, Manitou.

My answer is Yes and No. We Manitobans cannot raise and finish grass-fed stock as cheaply as can be done in an average of seasons in the west by ranch men who know their business. Their pasture is more nutritious and costs next to nothing. But if we are to compete with them in stall feeding, we can hold our own with them every time. To fill up time in winter and turn to account coarse and damaged grains. The high cost of freight on bulky products prevents their being grown to any extent at a profit, unless we can concentrate their value by feeding them to stock of some kind, and so make them pay in the shape of beef, butter or bacon. To do anything well we



AYRSHIRE BULL, WHAT CARE I, PROPERTY OF STEELE BROS., GLENBORO.

chosen were Drs. Young, Torrance, Dunbar, Rutherford, Thompson, Swinnerton and Hinman. The directors elected the following officers: President, W. J. Hinman; vice-president, F. Torrance; secretary-treasurer and registrar, W. A. Dunbar; examining officers, Messrs. Hinman, Torrance and Dunbar; auditors, Drs. Hinman and Thompson. Several interesting professional papers were read and discussed. A committee composed of Drs. Torrance, Young and Rutherford was appointed to wait on the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' association and urge that association to take action in the matter of tuberculosis inspection and certificates. It was decided that the next meeting of the Veterinary association should take place at Winnipeg during the time of the provincial exhibition.

There is a firm of horse slaughterers just outside of Chicago which ships out a car of horse beef every three weeks to Holland. They pay \$2.75 a head for all horses offered, and say that when corned, the beef from these horses can hardly be distinguished from beef.

must take with us into the business skill, energy and perseverance. We must be familiar by actual practice with all the ordinary details of feeding, and if we add to that reading, study, discussion with the best men within our reach, and willingness to learn from anybody who knows, we may breed and feed here with a tolerable degree of success.

In this rigorous winter climate the first consideration should be constitution, combined with rather fine bone, a good feeding ancestry, and good individual lines in the bull we are to breed from. The female should be a good grade of the same breed as the male. With proper management and attention from start to finish, I think stall-fed beef should be turned out here good enough to compete successfully with the western rancher or any other producers on this continent. I prefer the Short-horn. If we try to turn out a first rate article, I think the prospects for stall-fed Manitoba beef are looking up. One advantage of the native bred western cattle is that they appear to gather strength of constitution both from the climate and feed, and seem to stand hardships of all

sorts much better than cattle of the same class bred in the east and then taken out west for pasturage.

In the discussion which followed this paper it was unanimously agreed that no profit could come from holding over ranch cattle here with a view to stall feeding. It is possible further south by first accustoming wild cattle to partial feeding in large enclosures to get them to settle down to feed in bunches, and so make from corn, cake and hay a profitable return. Cattle accustomed to roam at will get restless, nervous, and go off their feed, and make very poor returns for what feed they do use. Short horns are more restless and nervous under confinement than Herefords, which seem more lymphatic in temperament. Therefore, little advantage is possible from any attempt to finish our western cattle in confinement. It is well-known that Shorthorns, as domestic stock, make better gains here than Herefords do under stall feeding on grain.

### Hog Raising as an Adjunct to Dairying.

*By J. Y. Griffin, Winnipeg.*

I trust that not only in connection with dairying, but as a regular branch of farming, hog raising will be more and more followed. In this hope we have invested heavily in buildings and equipment, and trust our enterprise may be made mutually profitable. In the early days of the cheese factory system it was customary in some cases to feed the hogs at or near the factory, in some low place, or in a hollow, or in a ravine, so that they could get water, thereby losing all the manure by washing away, and thus wasting a manure which is so highly valued in England as a fertilizer. At the same time, allowing the hog to bask and boil in the hot sun and flourish. What is the custom now, if fed at the factory? They are provided with a good field, a pasture, fed regularly with, not whey alone, but grain, shorts and other mixed foods, and kept clean thereby paying the man, or company, who intelligently feeds and cares for the hogs in a proper way. Remember there is no gentleman in the country who appreciates clean quarters, good food and proper attention more than the hog. Regarding the whey, some are of the opinion that if it could be taken back to the farm, in some way so as not to injure it, that it might be of more value and do more good by being mixed with other food and waste from the house and dairy than by being fed at the factory. Many of our leading breeders import and show every season at our exhibitions the best and most superior hogs that are shown at exhibitions in the Old Country. Some people think exhibitions are no good and a waste of time. Not so in my opinion, as there the farmer meets the breeder, compares notes, and sees what his neighbor in this country is doing. Besides, it is one of the best advertising mediums for a new country like ours. (Canada.) We ought to be proud of our Winnipeg Industrial exhibition. It is doing good work. The packing company which I represent are anxious to have the co-operation of the farmers of this country. We want them to feed and breed hogs to a much larger extent, and the sort of hogs required to make fine bacon now so much in demand. Remember it will require a large increase in the hogs you must raise to supply the several packing and curing houses you have now almost at your doors, provided you breed and feed the kind of hog required for bacon purposes. With our almost millions of bushels of barley, oats and other cheap grain, which are difficult to ship east as grain, we shall have

to do the same as they do in the Western States, put it into hogs, cattle and dairy products. We would, therefore, recommend the culture of hogs, not as a by-product of the farm, only to be taken up now and again, but as a regular, steady and increasing article of production, which will not be dependent upon frozen wheat, good as that food may be, but will have as its basis the raising of a sufficient amount of rough grain and refuse from creameries and cheese factories, all of which can be profitably converted into hogs. There is a difference of opinion in this country as to the best breed of hogs to keep, but one thing is certain, you must breed the hog that will mature quickly, and give you a long, lean side of meat, necessary to make the fancy quality and shape of fine sides now required in the European market. The Suffolks are now out of fashion, as they give too much shoulder and fat, and are too short and thick. In the past the Chester White, the Berkshire, and of late the Tamworth, have all proved good pork and bacon hogs, but some of the leading packers in the east think, and we agree with them, that the Berkshire, crossed with either Tamworth or imported Yorkshire, are the best, as they give the long, lean side, so much required. A large number of farmers have been, during the past season, feeding hogs practically, and, I might say, were successful. I understand from them that wheat fed at present prices would make a profit to the farmer. All this cannot be accomplished in a day, but pluck, perseverance, push and brains, are bound to succeed.

Supplementing his paper, Mr. Griffin said his firm had had a good deal of difficulty in handling the cheese made in 1896, 60 per cent. of it having been very poor. He spoke very highly of the improvement in butter making.

In answer to a question by S. J. Thompson, Mr. Griffin said he thought the hog wanted for the European market should weigh from 150 to 220 lbs. live weight.

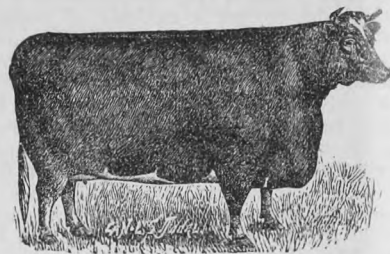
Mr. Kitson questioned several of the positions taken by Mr. Griffin. He believed that in order to get more lean, hogs should be given plenty of exercise room. He opposed the crossing of breeds, and held that better results would be obtained by proper selection of sires.

S. J. Thompson defended the practice of crossing as beneficial in securing pigs that would suit the market, one cross, he held, was sufficient.

Mr. Waugh contended that not only with pigs, but other live stock, experience had proven that pure bred male on common females was not only a profitable cross, if cross it could be called, but the very best and cheapest way to increase the value of all live stock. In pigs his attention had been repeatedly called to the profit from one good cross. There was always less in the next.

Premier Greenway has just sold to a Winnipeg wholesale butcher a yearling steer weighing 1,200 lbs. It will be held over by Kobold & Co. to be fed for exhibition purposes.

In a recent lecture given at a Scotch country town by Mr. McNeillage, editor of the Scottish Farmer, there was a good deal said about points in a draft horse that provoked free after-discussion. He said that Prince of Wales and his progeny could always make a good dash in the show-yard and captivate the eye, but a Clydesdale was meant to walk, and there were horses that could trot very stylishly, but were poor walkers. He held that for success as breeders, the progeny of Darnley were first in merit, and the mother of Darnley one of the best draft mares ever seen. She was worth money at 26 years old.



### J. E. SMITH

HAS for sale at very moderate prices, 10 Clydesdale Stallions, all ages; 30 Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, 20 Shorthorn Bulls, 100 Shorthorn Cows and Heifers, 25 Hereford Bulls, 75 Hereford Cows and Heifers.

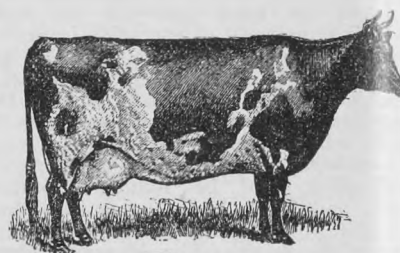
Won't refuse any respectable offer. Come and see the stock. Any person who means business cannot fail to purchase.

**JOHN E. SMITH,**

Box 274, Brandon P.O.

1886

Tel. No. 1



### AYRSHIRES.

Special offer for next two months. Six calves from five to eleven months old, four of the direct descendants of our cow, Lady Wallace (1873) that was 2nd in Winnipeg in '92, 1st in '93 and '94, '96, when fourteen years old. All are sired by our silver medal bull, What Care I (1896). Come and see them and you will buy.

1852

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man.

### GALLOWAY CATTLE.

A FEW choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

Apply to

**GEORGE BOCK**, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste or to

**WILLIAM MARTIN**, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg 1860

### AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Largest Imported Herd in America of most noted Milk, Butter and Prize records. Champions of Scotland and Canada. Stock of all ages for sale. Address—

**R. G. STEACY**, Importer and Breeder, Box 720, Brockville, Ont., Canada.

Maple Grove Ayrshire Stock Farm.

## STOCKMEN

In need of a Grain Crusher or Cooker would do well to invest in a

**Grain King Feed Grinder, Price \$40**  
**Common Sense Feed Cooker, - \$40**

For 90 days, retail price \$45. F.O.B. cars Emerson. Will save the price of themselves in short time. For descriptive circulars and information, write

**ORLIN POST,**

Green Ridge P.O., Minn.

Agent for Manitoba and North-West.



THIS IS WHAT  
WILL MAKE YOU  
SMILE.

**MANN'S  
BONE CUTTER**

Simple, Durable, Cheap. Green cut bone will make your hens lay. Write for catalog.

**F. W. MANN CO., Milford, Mass.**

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing.



## The Feeding, Care and Management of the Brood Sow.

By Charles Ellis, Parkdale, Man.

It will be wise first to point out the importance of the brood sow before going into the details of her management. The hog is essentially a consumer of cereals, and the farmers of Northwestern Canada are growers of cheap cereals. In this particular we have the field against all others. The British market has already accepted and approved our product. There is no branch of farm enterprise that has to-day a brighter outlook than hog raising in Manitoba and the Territories. The product of the hog is less liable to injury in transit than that of any other animal. Its consumption keeps pace with the population, and the better the quality of the product the greater is the demand. The hog is a condenser of freight rates; he can convert five bushels of cereals into one, and leave behind the residue to manure the land.

It was not beeves, nor yet sheep, that made Chicago the great western market of the United States; it was the hog, and we have here in the Northwest all the conditions for developing as large a market. The wonderful fecundity of the sow, at times, disturbs the market by over-production, but those who raise hogs extensively have now most excellent statistics at their command, and it is an important part of hog raising to study them carefully and guard against poor markets.

A sow is capable of giving birth to a family that within a year can be made to weigh a sum total of two or three thousand pounds. A good sow is an excellent means of illustrating the value of compound interest. Assuming that the half of her litters be females, she is capable of being the mother and progenitor in five years of time of 25,000 pigs. Multum in parvo.

It was a question with some a few years ago what to do with the coarse grain that was going to accumulate. If each Manitoba farmer had a brood sow, and gave her a little time, she would solve this problem.

It is in such ways as these that I have here pointed out that the true value of a brood sow can be best estimated. In choosing a sow nearly every person selects the one of the best form, whereas there may be some amongst the same litter, less shapely, that would become far more useful for breeding purposes. The individual character of the sow is of so much importance that one such animal will net more profit to its owner by the pigs she has and rears than two, or even three, that have been selected for their excellency of shape.

### The Training of the Sow.

This may seem a little previous to some, but she is in a measure susceptible to teaching, and it is all-important on account of the number of her family. A sow should never be punished with a club, or she will expect the same treatment when you have to approach her at the time of pigging, and it makes much trouble. I have seen sows that, when pigging, at the squeal of one of her pigs, would get up and drive an intruder out of the sty. This generally results in the loss of pigs. You want to have your sow so that when she sees you coming, she will rather come to you than run away. There must be no misunderstanding between a sow and her attendant. A sow is very obstinate in her nature, and if she has once been ill-treated, she is a long time before she can be taught to be submissive and gentle in her manners; but never break faith with her and she will seldom be mistrusting. It is a

good plan never to let the opportunity come in her way of getting into wrong places, and the motive for punishment will be entirely removed. There never yet was a time when the result of man's training of animals was being brought before the public with more advantage than now. The ordinary cow largely by this means is being converted into a dairy cow. The wild western horse is being made useful and domestic, the fowls are laying more eggs from the same cause than ever before, and bring the same care and attention to bear upon the sow, and she will respond in a similar degree. There is art in the raising of all kinds of farm stock, and the best artists are the ones that will secure the best ends.

It is next in order that I should give some attention to the consumption of food that may take place and the result obtained from the same. It is generally admitted that animals consume food in proportion to their size, and, taken collectively, it perhaps is not far astray, but it is otherwise when a number of animals of equal size are placed side by side, and under similar circumstances. It is then found that some animals will consume far more food to support their own frame than others doing similar duty. This is owing in a measure to the possession of the best set of internal machinery, which after all is the most valuable feature in most animals, especially the pig. This digestive power of the animal largely determines how much of the food consumed is utilized and how much goes to waste, and as this feature also comes under the rule of arithmetic, that animal which produces the greatest amount of saleable product, from a given amount of food, is the most valuable to its owner. The sow, being a re-producer of such animals, it is not difficult to realize of how much importance it is in determining your choice of a brood sow. This feature can be made plainer by example. Thus, if a sow consumes a given amount of food and gives you a litter of pigs in each year, and another consumes half the amount of food and yet brings you the same number of pigs, you could have kept two of the latter on the same amount of food, and have had double the number of pigs for your pains.

The value of a sow cannot be determined by her first litter. It is the repetition of wrong doing that condemns her usefulness. Some sows have too many weaklings in their litters; only part of their pigs are up to time. There is a want of regularity in their ovaries; such sows must be condemned. The second or third litter is sufficient to lay bare each sow's peculiarities, and there must be some severe culling done, and when a sow is fairly proven, you may consider her value as double, and sometimes treble, that of a young or untried sow. It is well to give more stimulating food just at the time the sow is coming into season, but it is useless to do this to such as are already loaded down with fat, for their generative organs are suppressed by their high condition, and consequently they are likely to have but small litters.

The only way to make a wise selection of brood sows is to prove them. There are only two features, which can be detected and avoided before testing—that is too short a body and too few teats. A little pig without a teat of his own may as well be without a mother. The quarters in which a brood sow is kept is of far greater importance than is generally thought. They must be warm and comfortable, and it matters not how late in the spring you may have her litter, there is always a chance of these cold spells which occasionally come, that will kill off your young pigs as fast as they appear, if the place is not made warm and wind-proof. Should you be unfortunate enough

to be endeavoring to raise a litter in unfavorable accommodation, I may call your attention to simple means, which I have found more valuable in recovering little pigs that have been chilled than any other method I have been able to discover. It is simply a well-warmed brick put in a wornout bag, placed in the bottom of an old butter firkin, and a piece of old blanket on top. By this means very many little pigs, lying upon their sides, gasping for breath and ready to die, can be brought back to life, and in a few hours be fit to return again to the sow. The proper time for returning such pigs to the bunch is when the sow is feeding. It will soon be smeared with the same odor as the other pigs, and she will not make any complaints. It is wise to visit the sow frequently, with a lantern, previous to her farrowing, so that she may grow accustomed to your attention, and not become annoyed by your presence. Be ever careful to remove all long bedding; the best bed for a sow is chaff and dry earth. Give as little interference as possible; remove all dead pigs, and also the after-birth at the very earliest opportunity. As soon as the little pigs get strong, and are able to jump around, some bedding may be allowed. And when about three weeks old, there is an oft-neglected opportunity let pass, and it is a valuable one. As soon as you see the little pigs commence to eat at the trough, place a small vessel containing milk in the next pen, and quite out of the way of the sow, and let there be openings for the little ones to go back and forth. They have now commenced pork-making on their own account, and it is your business, as a hog raiser and feeder, never to let this pork-making become checked. Never wean your pigs under six or eight weeks old; be liberal with your feed at this time; never stop the supply of skimmed milk. Let it be ever before your notice that if at this age you stop the milk you stop the pig. It is the liberal supply of milk that develops a pig that is capable of making a large size at the earliest possible age.

In conclusion, let me point out the need of exercise. There is more than one need of it. If you would have sturdy, healthy litters, give the mother all the health-keeping conditions possible, in order that she may give it to them. Sunshine is life. Never confine a brood sow to a small pen and a trough full of meat. Let her run in your field, your willow patch, or on your stubbles, and feed moderately of any food you may have until the time of farrowing, and always give some relaxing food at this time.

A man may be a good hog raiser and a good feeder, and yet at times lose money. This is owing to the very fluctuating character of the hog market. When pigs are worth 5 cents, and the market drops 1 cent, it is equal to 20 per cent of their value. This alone would be a very fair profit, and it is lopped off at one single change of the market. It is otherwise with some farm products. Butter at 20c. dropping one cent, is only 5 per cent less value. These facts may seem trifling to notice, but they are the deciding points as to which it shall be—profit or loss. The most important factor in hog raising is the probable price that you are going to get for your pork when you have it made.

Just how a herd of cattle may increase in a few years is well illustrated by the experience of D. A. Stewart, Pilot Mound, who bought a heifer calf in the fall of 1880 for \$10. In eleven years her descendants, male and female, numbered 41, but no count has been kept of them since. She is still alive and drops a calf every year. She has a strain of Jersey in her, which makes her milk more rich. She is a life pensioner and will die a natural death.

### Great Hackney Sale.

Not for the last three years has there been so fine a stud dispersed than that of Dr. Seward Webb's, son-in-law of Vanderbilt, which was sold at New York on Feb. 3rd. Even fancy horse breeding is now on the down turn in prices, and yet his grand stallion Matchless of Londesboro, son of Danegelt, was sold for \$12,000 at 13 years old. One English bidder offered within \$100 of the closing figure, but Matchless stays in America, the property of W. L. Clark, Glendower stock farm. A few older mares sold high, but the rest brought only moderate prices. Seventy-five head of Hackneys averaged \$359, and 18 carriage horses, \$234. Matchless, at 4 years old, was 1st at the English Royal, and sold then to Col. Fairfax, of Virginia, for \$2,750. In 1891 he was leased part of a season for \$3,500, and afterwards sold to Dr. Webb for \$15,000. Mr. Burdett-Coutts once offered \$24,000 for him, and it was refused.

### Glasgow Stallion Show.

This the great spring show for Clydesdale stallions was held on February 6th. There were 15 two-year-olds. Taylor's Sir Oswald 1st, Fleming's Castle Milk 2d, Alston's Loudon King 3rd. Of 28 three-year-olds, Kilpatrick's Cawdor Cup 1st, Park's King's Knight 2d, Scott's Prince Murat 3d. There are two classes for aged stallions. For the Glasgow prize Riddell's Moneycorn was for the third time 1st; Clark's Royal Exchange 2d, Jackson's Prince of Craighend 3d. In the next class Crawford's Prince of Carruchan 1st, Riddell's Good Gift 2d, Marshall's Hiawatha 3d. For the Cawdor Cup, Prince of Carruchan was for the third time 1st, and won the prize outright, as well as the championship of his year. Cawdor Cup was reserve for this honor, and the American bred Prince Sturdy was a keen competitor. Prince of Carruchan is a son of Prince of Wales and Prince Sturdy a grandson. This show furnishes one more test of what are called leading sires—that is sires whose progeny are prize-winners, or as in the present case hired for good breeding districts. Prince of Wales (673) still tops the list, even though dead, with eleven of the hired and prize horses of 1897 as his sons. No other sire comes within a long distance of this, the next highest being five, which is placed to the credit of Macgregor (1487), Castlereagh, Prince of Albion (6178), and Cedric (1087). Four horses are the sons of Sir Everard (5353), Gallant Prince, Prince Alexander (8899) Mains of Airies, and Prince of Carruchan (8151); three are the sons of Darnley (222), which shows that the produce of the great old horse are nearly extinct, the three referred to being Macgregor, Sirdar (4714), and Buxom Lad (7355); two are sons of Prince of Kyle (7155), Prince Robert (7135), and Rosemount (8953), and there are several sires represented by one each.

Cedric, which now stands so high, is the stallion taken to America by Col. Holloway, and there bred with such success. One of his best sons was sold in Toronto, and, after the rules of the Clydesdale society were altered to admit of such a case, five more have been taken back to win prizes and get engagements over home-raised horses of high reputation. Prince of Carruchan, now at the top of the list, has never in his whole career had a 2nd prize. He was 1st in 1890, 1891 and 1893, besides his more recent honors here referred to. Good Gift, 2nd to him in his class, is a horse of special promise.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

### Band, Herd and Flock.

At Deptford last year Canadian cattle made an average of half a cent less over the whole year than those from United States ports. Only on one day were they equal.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford has transferred his veterinary practice at Portage la Prairie to Dr. Swennerton, late of Wawanesa. Dr. Rutherford will now devote himself to journalism.

An immense boom in Poland China hogs is now being worked up in Illinois. "Look Me Over," a boar, was sold at \$3,600 and a son at \$1,575. The average price of the whole herd of 42 picked samples was \$314.60.

George Mackintosh, a local stock buyer at Hamiota, offers a prize of \$5 for the best steer or heifer for export, and \$10 for the best four owned by one man. The selection is to be made out of the shipments in the middle of April.

A herd of dairy Shorthorns of the best Cumberland strain was lately sold owing to the death of their owner, and made \$150 a head for 60 cows and heifers. For 13 bulls the price was \$124. They were all graded up from good dairy cows.

Shire horses appear to have a strong hold on wealthy fanciers of farm stock in old England. Two breeders in Lincolnshire have just held a sale, at which 11 brood mares averaged \$750. Twelve 3-year-old fillies averaged \$620, 14 2-year-olds averaged \$455, and 7 yearling fillies \$475. Three stallions averaged \$950. One yearling filly made \$1050.

John Oughton, Crystal City, writes:—"My stock is doing well, considering the severe winter. My ewes have commenced to lamb. I have got seven young lambs to commence with. I have several enquiries for rams for next fall's delivery." Mr. Oughton is fortunate in having these early lambs, as the rams may be sold to do a little service next fall, and both sexes, if liberally treated from this on, will make a good showing at the summer fairs.

Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater, has disposed of his last shipment of pedigree bulls to the Northwest, and is now in Ontario looking up a further consignment for March. He has already had more applications than he can find time to answer. Intending purchasers will have a chance to get what they want later on. Some letters without proper addresses to reply to have also been received, and Mr. Lawrence desires The Farmer to offer this explanation of his apparent neglect.

In a few weeks stockmen will be using a sharp knife to castrate lambs, pigs and calves. Much loss and needless suffering to the animals in the shape of blood poisoning, of more or less virulent forms, can be avoided by seeing that the knife used is chemically pure—that is, free from disease germs. To skin a dead sheep, and then use the knife for such purposes as castrating and cutting lambs' ails is supreme folly. Carbolic acid, diluted, or failing that, dipping in boiling water, are pretty reliable disinfectants for such knives.

In the spring the horse not regularly worked through the winter has tender shoulders and back, which are easily chafed during the first few days of hard work. Soreness can only be prevented by the exercise of watchfulness, taking care to see that every piece of harness fits well, and resting as soon as indications of soreness appear. All harness should be carefully overhauled before spring, so that every part may be in perfect order when heavy work begins. Breakages at any time are very aggravating, but particularly so at the opening of the spring season.

## Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. 1611F

### To Stockmen and Breeders.

## LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

## SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Scab, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sore, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letters from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and other prominent stockmen, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

### "MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

JOHN DRYDEN.

17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world.

Sold in Large Tins at 75c.

Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

## WE SELL FURNITURE, School Desks, Iron Beds

Sell very cheap, too. Send us word what you want; will answer quick.

LESLIE BROS., WINNIPEG.

(1508F)

## WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Write for our new Annual Announcement and College Journal.

Business Practice a special feature of our course.

No entrance examination required. Students may enter any time.

G. W. DONALD, Sec'y.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



**Stock Notes.**

Jas. Taylor, of Fairfax, Man., has bought one of the best of Jos. Lawrence's Short-horn bull calves.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, has a change of ad. in this issue. A descriptive price list can be had from him for the asking.

After eight years' effort, a Kansas stock fancier has managed to breed a herd of Polled-Herefords, with two bulls at its head.

The Farmer is favored by Mr. McNeillage, secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society, with Vol. 19 of its stud-book, which contains a photo of Montrave Maud, and brings down the list to No. 12,977 for mares and 10,310 for stallions.

Premier Greenway has recently bought from John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., 11 Shropshire ewes, all of the best prize winning strains. One of them won, in 1894, prizes amounting to \$110, and others won prizes in England and Canada.

We trust that not a few of our readers will take advantage of the offer, appearing elsewhere in our columns, of The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, who are giving \$50 in cash prizes for cattle fed on New Century Horse and Cattle Food. Write them for particulars respecting prizes.

Dr. Koch, the celebrated German bacteriologist, was recently sent out to South Africa to investigate the destructive epidemic of rinderpest which has been nearly clearing the country for some time back. He now wires back that he has been able by inoculation of the virus on healthy animals to check the spread of the plague, and its eradication may be looked for as soon as sufficient care is taken to apply the remedy.

R. J. Campbell, Ellisboro, Assa., who has just returned from Ontario, thinks the Northwest is the place for young men, and that the most of them in the east are just wasting their time by staying there. He advises them to come west. A good opening there for a first-class blacksmith, a shop being in readiness. All who have received your premium are highly pleased with it, and others are asking how it can be got. The answer is: Subscribe now for the Nor'-West Farmer, one of the best papers for the farmer.

A word to sheep and cattle men. Some reasons why "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" should be used in preference to other dips and washes. This dip is non-poisonous, is of uniform strength, never varies, mixes at once with cold water. It is safe, as being non-poisonous; no danger can occur from animals licking themselves. It does not stain the wool, but on the contrary, improves it and adds to its value. It destroys ticks on sheep, and all insects on cattle and other animals instantly. A sure cure for scab. A most valuable remedy in outbreaks of "Foot and Mouth Disease," Pleuro-Pneumonia, and infectious diseases among animals. In these cases the wash will be found most valuable as a disinfectant and germicide, at once preventing the spread of the malady, if liberally used. It is cheap, convenient and effective, as certified to by the thousands of stockmen who use the wash in all parts of the world, and by the enormous increase in sales. In fact, no farmer, let alone stock breeder, can afford to be without it. See advertisement. Send for pamphlet.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market.

# Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

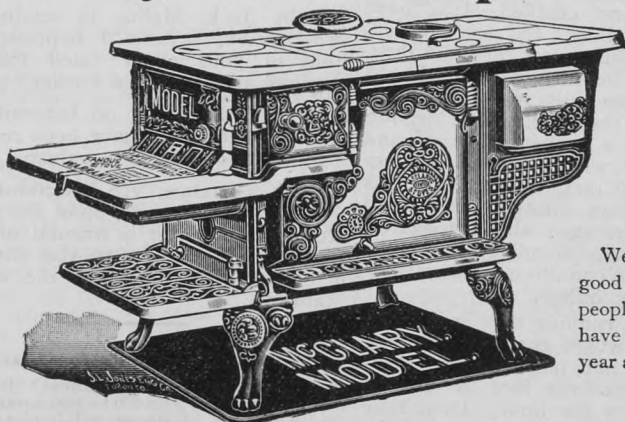
Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

## Your Shipments of BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POULTRY,

Will receive the best of attention, and net you the "TOP NOTCH" in prices, if consigned to

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.**  
Pork Packers and Wholesale Commission Merchants.

## Fifty Years Experience



We must make good stoves or the people would not have bought them year after year.

"MODEL," FOR WOOD—2,000 SOLD ANNUALLY.

The "Model" Wood Cook  
... is the **Farmer's Stove.**

**THE McCLARY M'F'G. CO.**

LONDON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

If your local dealer does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

## VETERINARY.

## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

## PROBABLY TUBERCULOSIS.

New Subscriber, Moosomin, N. W. T., writes:—"I have an ox which has had a dry cough for some time, but eats very well. He has been fed on hay all winter, but does not pick up any, but rather gets thinner. When he walks he staggers slightly, which I think is from weakness. He also got boiled oats in November and part of December, but it did him very little good. Will you please answer the following questions:—1. What do you think is the matter with the ox? 2. Will you please give prescription for a tonic suitable to a run down beast? Do you think it is possible to bring him up to be fit for work this spring, as I am very anxious to do so? He is only nine years and has all his teeth."

Answer.—1. Tuberculosis. 2 If my diagnosis is right, there will be no benefit derived from treatment. Try the following: Powdered gentian, sulphate of iron, six ounces of each; aniseed, four ounces. Mix and give a large tablespoonful in half a pail of chopped oats or barley twice a day. Gradually increase the quantity of chop until the ox gets two pails a day or shows by diarrhoea that he can take no more.

## SINUS IN MARE'S FOOT—SWELLED LEG.

R. A. M.—"I have a mare which is carrying a foal. A year ago last April, front hoof split at toe; she got very lame, was lame for some time, when it began to fester, then healed up, but still lame. About a month after broke out again at the root of hair, right above the crack, and run a little matter and healed, but broke out on the sole, about one inch from edge of the hoof, where it first cracked. Has been lame ever since at times; has never healed. Keeps running a little every now and then, but not much. When driven on hard road goes very lame, but only real lame about once a month on the farm. After driving her there is quite a heat in the hoof, and is so painful she will hold the foot up off the ground. Crack in the hoof has grown out. 2. Have another mare, had scratches two years ago, which sticks on one hind leg when standing in stable. Both mares in fine condition. Please prescribe and greatly oblige."

Answer.—1. The running sore in the foot is caused by dirt which got in at the time the hoof cracked and has remained there ever since. Poultice the foot for one or two days to soften the hoof. Then take a sharp farrier's knife and pare away the hoof around the opening the matter comes from. Remove every part of the sole or wall that has separated from the flesh. Wash the part clean with soap and water, and then bathe it with carbolic acid and water (carbolic acid one part, water twenty parts). Pour some warm pine tar into the opening, fill it with pledgets of tow and apply a shoe with leather beneath. 2. Iodide of potassium, one drachm; bicarbonate of potassium, half an ounce; spirits of turpentine, one ounce. To be given

once a day in a pint of water. Try to exercise the mare every day, and don't feed much grain until work begins.

## GASTRIC CONCRETION, OR HAIR BALL.

M. F. Fry, Moosomin, Assa., writes:—"Could you let me know, through The Farmer, what is the cause of the enclosed in sheep. I had a ewe die and found five of the enclosed balls in her stomach. Were they the cause of death? I have more sick."

Answer.—The specimen enclosed is a gastric concretion. It has been formed in the stomach by the matting together of hairs, wool and dirt, and moulded into a spherical form by the movements of this organ and its contents. These concretions are often found in the stomachs of sheep and cattle, and in the latter are sometimes as large as a child's head. While the concretion remains in the stomach it causes no inconvenience to the animal, but sometimes the concretion passes on into the intestine, and, if large, may block up the passage and cause death. The presence of concretions in the stomach of your ewe indicates that the system has been craving something which the food did not supply, causing the animal to lick itself, or eat wool, dirt, etc. You should change the food, giving some roots, if possible, and see that salt is given regularly.

## And Still They Come.

Wm. F. Cochrane, Macleod, writes re Gleason's Horse Book:—"Thank you for Gleason's Horse Book, which I received last mail, and think it worth the whole price of the subscription." He orders at the same time for a friend, The Farmer for a year and a copy of "Gleason's."

E. C. Jones, Buck Lake, Regina, writes:—"We have become quite attached to your valuable journal."

R. B. Fawcett, Wawanesa:—"I am much pleased with The Farmer, and wish you every success."

E. S. Harris & Sons, Edna, Alta.:—"We respectfully note the continued improvement in your journal, and hope you won't rest upon your laurels, but 'thresh it out' for your subscribers in the far Northwest."

Robt. Jack, Melita, in sending in his subscription, says:—"I happened to get hold of your paper dated 1893, and I thought it was a great farmer's paper."

C. W. Springfield, on becoming a subscriber, writes:—"I have been reading The Farmer, and think it a valuable paper."

Fred. Torrance, V.S., Brandon, writes:—"I congratulate you upon the paper you are publishing. It is brimful of information of a practical nature that should make it of great usefulness to the farmers of Manitoba."

## Do You Want a Paying Business

That is safe and will be permanent? If you have a pair of horses and from \$50 to \$500 capital, the F. C. Austin Mfg. Co., of Chicago, will be pleased to correspond with you as to the use of certain special road-grading and earth-moving machinery; also well-drilling machinery. To save correspondence, write plainly stating your situation fully and naming parties to whom you can refer. 1895

20 acres rich, level farm land, free from rocks and swamps, and especially adapted for truck, fruit, cotton and tobacco raising, for \$300, payable \$10 down and \$1 or more weekly. Convenient to great Eastern markets, in thickly settled section of Virginia. Genial climate all year. Splendid water. Schools, churches, stores, mills and desirable neighbors. Deed free and title guaranteed. No malaria, mosquitoes, blizzards or floods. Taxes and freight rates low. For further information write to D. L. Risley, 211 S. 10th St. Philada. Pa. 1896

## It's Easy to Dye with

SOLD EVERYWHERE  
10 cents  
A PACKAGE

Made for Home Use  
Any Color  
Absolutely Reliable

Direction Book and 40 samples of colored cloth, free.  
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal, P.Q. 1886

## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic  
Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O. 1746

OGILVIE  
MILLING COMPANY,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

MILLS, POINT DOUGLAS. OFFICE, COR. KING &amp; ALEXANDER STREETS

## REGISTERED BRANDS:

Ogilvie's Hungarian, Ogilvie's Strong Bakers.

Montreal—Royal Mills.....	2000 bls.
“ Glenora “ .....	1500 “
“ City “ .....	1200 “
Winnipeg Mills .....	1500 “
Goderich “ .....	1200 “
Seaforth “ .....	300 “

Total Daily Capacity, 7,500 Bls.

Dealers in all kinds of Feed and Coarse Grains.

A large supply of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour. Salt always on hand.

Ask for Ogilvie's Celebrated Brands Flour. 1849F

**LIGHTNING WELL MACH'Y**  
PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,  
GASOLINE ENGINES.  
CIRCULARS FREE  
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS.  
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO. - DALLAS, TEX.

**J. KERR,** Successor to  
M. Hughes & Son.  
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.  
212 Bannatyne St., opp. Ashdown's Store,  
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA. 1861

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



## DAIRY.

## Dairy Association.

This is the 11th year of this association, and the directors' report showed progress all along the line. As instructed at last annual meeting, an agent to look after dairy interests was engaged at Winnipeg, but it turned out that his services were not required, the dealers taking up, in the ordinary way of business, everything worth having. The arrangement made at the same time for receiving weekly bulletins of the market rates at Montreal, to be forwarded to the factory managers of the province, proved highly satisfactory. This part of last year's work was much appreciated and will be continued through the coming season, the secretary taking charge of the bulletins to the various factories. Complaints came in of dairy butter having been shipped in creamery boxes, but as soon as attention was drawn to this it was discontinued.

The increase of dairying, especially of buttermaking, in the province last year has been phenomenal. About 776,000 lbs. of creamery butter have been sold at an average of 16.4 cents, and 886,000 lbs. of cheese at an average of 7 cents. The increase for the year in creamery butter alone represents \$41,612.

The rapid development of the mining industry, both east and west, will open up a very large and good market for both dairy and general farm produce, and if condensed milk could be added to our output it would also sell freely in those barren districts.

Mr. Greig, as representative at the Winnipeg Industrial Board, did excellent service, and, in conjunction with the two representatives from the stock classes, was able to get very satisfactory changes made in the prize lists. Mr. Greig thinks our dairy department, as compared with eastern shows of the same kind, now very satisfactory.

The balance sheet of the year, Oct. 1st, 1895, to December 31st, 1896, was as follows:—

Receipts.	
Balance on hand .....	\$ 40 43
Membership fee .....	80 00
Government grant .....	78 20
Government agent's salary .....	300 00
Dividends from Commercial bank .....	19 90
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$518 53</b>
Disbursements.	
Expenses last annual meeting ....	\$ 43 45
Salaries, secretaries' .....	75 00
Agent, 3 months' salary .....	210 00
Postage, printing, telegrams, etc. ....	52 90
Expenses to officers attending meetings .....	26 50
Balance in bank .....	110 68
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$518 53</b>

The following is the list of officers elected for 1897:—President, John Hettle, M. P. P.; 1st vice-president, R. Waugh, Winnipeg; 2nd vice-president, W. M. Champion, Reaburn; secretary-treasurer, E. Cora Hind, Winnipeg; directors, D.W. McCuaig, Macdonald; Jas. Bray, Longburn; George Steel, Glenboro; R. E. A. Leech, Brandon; Robt. Scott, Shoal Lake; Jacob Regehr, Hochstadt; D. Munroe, Neepawa; Wm. Scott, Winnipeg; representative at the Industrial Board, C. C. Macdonald.

Wm. Wagner, Ossowa, in recognition of his work in organizing the original association, was made a life member and elected honorary president.

At the different meetings, papers were read by A. A. Jury, on "Cheesemaking," by W. M. Champion on "Signs of the

Times;" by C. C. Macdonald on "The Production of Cream for the Use of Factories;" by Dr. Rutherford on "The History of Breeds;" by D. Munroe, on "The Dairy Cow, How to Get Her and Keep Her;" by S. A. Bedford on "How Can We Extend the Milking Period of Our Dairy Cows;" by J. Y. Griffin on "Pig Raising as an Adjunct to Dairying." Interesting and valuable discussions took place on most of these papers. Two very profitable addresses were also given by Dairy Commissioner Robertson, principally on "Cold Storage." The general attendance at all meetings was good; but many members had been in town the week before at the tariff investigation, and could not spare a second week for these meetings.

## The Production of Cream on the Farm for use at the Creamery.

By C. C. Macdonald.

The manufacture of creamery butter has become one of the staple industries of Manitoba, and is increasing in money value year by year, and in order to continue with the greatest degree of success, we must begin at the beginning, that is to say, begin at the farm, and give the matter a thorough study from the producing of the cream to the making of the butter. We have the buttermakers to manufacture the butter at the creameries, but the work of producing cream falls to the farmers. The cream gathering system is the only one that we can use for the operation of our creameries in Manitoba until such time as the population of the province is much greater than it is at present. Nearly every district is so sparsely settled that the distances the milk must be hauled makes it impracticable to operate a creamery on the system known as the central separator plan. It costs so much money to haul the milk owing to the distance that would have to be covered in order to get a sufficient supply to make a creamery pay that the milk drawing alone would eat up even more than the profits. The cream only, under present circumstances, can be taken to the creamery. Larger areas of country can be gone over, and the cost of hauling be greatly reduced. Hence the production of cream at the farm is the first important step in the manufacture of good creamery butter.

## Feed.

The first matter to be considered in the production of cream is feed for the milk cows. In summer cows should have good pasture, with a variety of succulent grasses. A sufficient acreage of vetches or oats and peas should always be sown with which to feed the cows when the pasture become dry and short. The cows should at all times have plenty to eat, and not be compelled to work hard for it; the more they have to travel in hot weather to get what they require to eat the less milk they will give, and the poorer will be the quality, consequently the less profit will be realized from the proceeds of the dairy cow. The flow of milk should be kept up to its fullest capacity each month, in order to realize the greatest benefit, and the largest profits from the dairy herd. The soiling crop can be cut in the green state two or three times during the season, furnishing a nutritious and succulent fodder during the whole of the dry season. This green fodder will help very materially in keeping up the flow of milk. Sow plenty of coarse grains for winter feed, make every provision to winter the cows well, so that when the spring time comes they will be prepared to go ahead at once and do business instead of being so thin



HO!

Please Take Notice.

R. A. LISTER &amp; CO., LTD.,

OF DURSLEY, ENGLAND,  
MAKERS OFTHE ALEXANDRA  
CREAM SEPARATOR.

For the better accommodation of their trade in the Canadian Northwest, have opened a warehouse at

232 KING STREET, WINNIPEG.

They are prepared to supply Factory Plant, whole or part, Apparatus and Furnishings for Creameries and Cheese Factories down to the smallest requirements of the dairymaid. Engines and Boilers, two horse power and upwards, mostly suitable for the milk and feed house, at small cost.

Specially advantageous terms offered to patrons of creameries and others on Separators.

For particulars write to above address.

N.B.—Good fresh Dairy Produce taken in exchange for money.

1890

## The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

Alton, A. L. ....	McGregor.
Baker, G. P. ....	Binscarth.
Braund, F. J. ....	McGregor.
Coote, H. L. ....	Minnedosa.
Cox, S. A. ....	Brandon.
Dann, J. ....	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A. ....	Winnipeg.
Fisher, J. F. ....	Brandon.
Fowler, James. ....	Souris.
Hatten, J. ....	Alexander.
Hinman, W. J. ....	Winnipeg.
Hopkins, A. G. ....	Neepawa.
Irwin, J. J. ....	Stonewall.
Little, C. ....	Winnipeg.
Little, M. ....	Pilot Mound.
Little, William. ....	Boissevain.
Macdonald, John D. ....	Morris.
McFadden, D. H. ....	Emerson.
McGillivray, J. ....	Manitou.
McLoughray, R. A. ....	Moosomin.
McNaught, D. ....	Rapid City.
Monteith, R. E. ....	Killarney.
Morrison, W. Mc. ....	Glenboro.
Murray, G. P. ....	Winnipeg.
Robinson, Peter E. ....	Emerson.
Rombough, M. B. ....	Morden.
Rutherford, J. G. ....	Portage la Prairie.
Smith, H. D. ....	Winnipeg.
Spiers, John. ....	Virden.
Shoults, W. A. ....	Gladstone.
Smith, W. H. ....	Carman.
Swenerton, W. ....	Wawanesa.
Thompson, S. J. ....	Carberry.
Torrance, F. ....	Brandon.
Turley, C. E. ....	Hamiota.
Taylor, W. R. ....	Portage la Prairie.
Ward, S. H. ....	Selkirk.
Walker, John St. Clair. ....	Sheppardville.
Whimster, Murdo. ....	Portage la Prairie.
Williamson, Arthur E. ....	Morris.
Young, M. ....	Manitou.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

1612F

W. A. DUNBAR, REGISTRAR.  
(1537F)FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS  
AT REASONABLE PRICES.S. Gray,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,

574½ MAIN ST.,

WINNIPEG.

OVER  
"CHEAPSIDE"

# \$50.00 IN CASH PRIZES

We will give three prizes, 1st \$25.00, 2nd \$15.00, 3rd \$10.00, at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1897, for cattle fed on

## New Century Horse and Cattle Food.

Up to date this food is beating all competitors. It puts on healthy meat quickly and saves ordinary feed.

Write us for particulars respecting the prizes.

## THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

and weak that they will have to board at your expense for half the summer to gain strength and flesh before they are able to do the work required of them.

### Water.

An abundant supply of pure water should be kept within easy reach of the cows at all times. When cows are scantily supplied with water they will not give as much milk, or milk of as good quality. They should never be permitted to drink water out of stagnant pools, such practice causing very serious trouble in the manufacture of butter. Impure water given to the cows produces impure milk, and is one of the causes of bad-flavored butter, and it is impossible to make a fine quality of butter from the cream of such milk.

### Salt.

Cows should be allowed access to salt every day. Have the salt in the pasture or milking yards, where they can get it whenever they need it. They will regulate their requirements much better than you can do if they are allowed to do so. A cow will not eat more salt than is good for her if she gets it regularly.

### Milking.

The milking should be done regularly at the same corresponding hour night and morning. The milking should be done with dry hands. This is very important; it is more cleanly and leaves the milk in a more wholesome condition for the manufacture of fine butter. The atmosphere of the stable should be pure to prevent contamination from that source. The milk should be strained immediately after it is drawn from the cow, to remove any impurities, stable dust, etc. The straining should be done with a double strainer cloth. Cheese cloth makes the most desirable strainers. It is inexpensive and can be easily renewed when it is worn out. For simplicity and convenience the strainer cloth may be fastened over the top of the can with clothes pins. The strainer should be removed and washed as soon as the straining is done.

Mr. Macdonald then went on to describe the composition of milk, cream and creaming, as given already in *The Nor'-West Farmer* for January, 1897, on page 10. He then went on to describe the work of the oil test churn in the creamery as follows:

This instrument is used in the creameries for the purpose of determining the value of each sample of cream sent in, to enable the butter-maker to divide the proceeds among the patrons in proportion, according to the value of the cream. Many farmers seem to look upon this instrument as a robber, and often try to test it

by sending samples of cream which do not represent the whole bulk of cream sent by them. It is useless to try tests of this kind. When the cream is delivered at the factory the butter-maker, who thoroughly understands his profession, receives it and prepares it for churning. When churned he has so much butter. He takes all the butter out of the cream. Where the oil test churn is likely to show more butter than there really is because of not having a representative sample of the bulk of the cream churned. It matters very little what the oil test churn says, if the sample of cream was not representative, the manufactured butter is there to speak for itself. Some farmers seem to think that the butter-maker tries to cheat them in his tests. The butter-maker has no object in doing so, his only object being to get the manufactured butter to tally with the readings of the oil test churn. The idea that thick cream is desirable is wrong. Thick cream is not necessarily rich cream. When the cream is very thick portions of it will adhere to the churn and be washed out in the buttermilk, causing a great loss of butter fat. It is easier churned, and will in every case give a more accurate test with the oil test churn.

### A Good Cow: How to Get Her; How to Keep Her.

By David Munroe, Neepawa.

From a dairy point of view this paper was of very great value and importance. In describing "The Cow," Mr. Munroe did not try to reproduce all the points with which the reader of good dairy papers is familiar. She is found in all the books, but unfortunately not in many other places. Mr. Munroe set out with the purpose of reiterating some of the old fundamental truths of the best dairy schools, and then to enforce them by pointing to the every-day experience in his own herd, which helps to demonstrate the importance of giving due heed to them, if we want to live by the business.

Dairying is spreading all over the world, and the most skilful masters of the art, with all the prestige which acknowledged skill and established reputation can give them, now find that their prices and profits are being so cut into that they must aim at cheaper production and more skilful methods of handling than ever before, if they are to keep their place in the race of competition. Elgin, Wisconsin, is a standard market for creamery butter, and

here are the figures, four short years apart: Oct. 2, 1893, 13,300 lbs. at 29c; Oct. 2, 1896, 63,360 lbs., price, 15½c, or 400 per cent. increase in quantity, 90 per cent. decrease in price! As Gov. Hoard said, the other day at Brockville, Ont.: "The day of high prices is gone. We must learn to make as much profit with milk at 60c. per cwt. as we did once at \$1 per cwt. The great drawback to dairying in Canada, as well as the U. S., is the want of attention by the farmers to the dairy quality of their cows. There are three governing factors in making good milk cheaply. 1. The capacity of the cow. 2. The fertility of the soil so as to raise abundance of cheap food for the cow."

It is not enough that one man here and there strives after the fulfilment of a lofty ideal. Reputation is an important element in business success. Canada supplies such a large quantity of the cheese consumed in Great Britain because her cheese product got a good reputation and her people and government did all they could to maintain it. Manitoba can supply choice butter to that and other markets, you and I must do our share to make and maintain that reputation, and at the same time maintain ourselves and our families. To establish that reputation and ensure our own success, we must begin at the cow end. Ambition, intelligence, care, energy and all the good qualities that make a successful dairyman are dwarfed and fruitless if devoted to a poor cow. We have already some good cows in Manitoba, but the more we look into their merits the greater is the contrast between them and the host of poor ones that bring down our general average to 125 lbs. a year. You keep a herd of say 25 on the old lines, at a cost of \$15 a year, and 125 lbs. at 12 cents is just \$15. You have no profit and small pay for your keep and attendance. If we could keep 25 cows at a high pitched scale of production, feeding them each \$10 worth of grain extra, and producing 300 lbs., and that at 12c. is \$36, at a cost of \$25, or a profit of \$11 per cow. This sort of cows will pay a living profit, besides marketing all our coarse grains at our own door at full value and turning out manure that will really enrich your land.

Then the calf from this kind of a cow is worth something, and to make it too worth something, you breed from a pure dairy bull that will help to carry you still further along the line of progress and profit.

To work on this sort of cow and her products is a great part of an education for your family, and will help a great deal to solve the problem of how to keep



them on the farm. It is an interesting and profitable study for every young farmer how to breed, feed, manage and go on improving such a herd, and becomes an attractive feature of the homestead where it is found. No boy or girl of the sort that go-aheads are made of will care to stay on a farm where scrubs and scrub management and scrub surroundings are a perennial feature, and work is degraded to profitless drudgery.

It is not the number, but the quality, of cows we must look to for profit and encouragement. "Be sure you are not milking the wrong cow."

#### How to Get Her.

A good deal may be made of dairy type, but even a fairly good judge may fail to pick her, more often may not find her because she is not in sight. Type, temperament, training, all have their influence on her. The Babcock test is a great help in the selection of a cow. "It has established some facts that have knocked the wind out of some theories." The percentage of butter fat in a cow's milk is practically permanent at the same relative periods, and is scarcely affected by the quantity or quality of the food given her, though the quantity will be. The more her quality is backed by continuous lines of good ancestry the more certainly is the quantity of milk and butter fat determined. But the percentage of fat is very perceptibly affected by worry, exposure to cold and rain, rough treatment and vermin, as my experience and that of every dairyman will prove. Feed her up to her capacity with a balanced ration, and if she stands the test she is a fairly good cow to buy. But by any test available under ordinary conditions of purchase, there is always a risk of shortcoming, for which allowance must be made. A one-day test at a fair is as a rule a poor criterion of the value of any cow.

But by far the most reliable way of getting her is to breed her. The right sort of breeding will almost invariably give the kind of results you are entitled to look for, and the right sort of handling will establish correct habits that will add much to her value. The sire is all-important on this line of breeding.

#### How to Keep Her.

Our farmers never feed as they should. Low prices are probable, but they don't cost as much as a poor and badly handled cow, and that's what the matter with Manitoba dairying. There are farmers now feeding nothing but straw to dry cows, and when will such cows gain condition enough to bring them up to the pitch of profit? We found that half a ton of bran a week extra given to our cows made an increase of 25 lbs. of butter, then worth \$5. That is \$2 of profit each week on more liberal feeding, and if you follow out this calculation to the year's end you will find it a stunner.

The above is only an epitome of the fluent and forcible way in which Mr. Munroe makes out his case for a standard of cow selection, breeding, feeding and general management, very much superior to that now in general use. On large diagrams he showed from his own experience with cows of different types how much might be unwittingly lost by the use of cows inferior in producing power, even when fed exactly alike with others that could make 50 to 100 lbs. a year less butter product.

Mr. Munroe has now about 40 cows in milk; some of them bought near home with good reputations as milkers, others bought from the grade Ayrshire herd of Robert Scott, Shoal Lake. From his experience with individual members of this herd he illustrates and enforces the arguments put forth above. He showed a diagram on which the morning and night's milk of two

cows, and butter fat, as tested by the Babcock tester, were given for one day in each week. This record now covers a year's production, and as both cows stand in the same stall, and were fed the same, the test is every way a fair one. No. 6 is from Mr. Scott's dairy-bred herd. She was in milk 308 days, dry 57 days and gave 308 lbs. butter in the year. No. 7, a good common cow, milked 258 days, 50 days less than the other, and made 203 lbs. of butter, a loss of 165 lbs. on the year, besides the necessarily inferior value of her calf as a prospective cow.

We follow down the 2-year-old heifer calf of No. 6, by a pure bred Ayrshire bull, and find her in milk, with her first calf, 317 days, dry 48, with a record of 288 lbs. butter. In her second milking period she quite keeps up her early promise, and now beats her dam.

No. 14 is the 6-year-old daughter of No. 7 made for her season 224 lbs. butter, 64 lbs. less than was made by the dairy-bred heifer as a 2-year-old.

On his next diagram Mr. Munroe showed the records of six cows standing in pairs. One of these he meant to fit for the butcher, but the Babcock test checked him, and she made 330 lbs. Standing thus side by side with their rivals, the three dairy-bred cows made in one year 1,006 lbs. butter, the three good common cows 656, a shortage of 54 per cent. This shortage, if sustained, would on a 10 years' life work of 40 cows, make a loss of \$12,500, which, as already stated, is a "stunner" to the friends of general purpose cows.

From the record on the diagram Mr. Munroe was able to show that a thrashing to "quiet down that old fool" meant a loss of half the cream at next milking, cold rain the same, and lice no better. Let us allow, for the moment, that this whole case is presented by a dairy enthusiast, there are no apparent flaws in the evidence. No one can deny that in dairying, especially, head and hands and heart are essential, yet with this to start the work will become more attractive as the results transpire. The added value of calves from well-bred cows and a pure sire must also be allowed for in addition to all that has been already said. Altogether the case made out by Mr. Munroe is a strong one all round, and cannot with safety be ignored by anyone who wishes to figure as a capable and successful milk producer here in the west.

In a home dairy test made by the American Ayrshire society last year, 10 cows, owned by G. H. Naton, Dover, N. H., gave 1,256 lbs. of milk, 4.13 per cent. butter fat, 13.17 per cent total solids, 50.88 lbs. butter fat. The test was made by an agent from the State station.

The Manitou cheese factory will again be operated by John Hettle, M. P. P., for the coming season. He will take complete charge of the haulage and every other expense in connection with the manufacture of the butter, and the able and conscientious way in which he handled the work in 1896 will give the patrons every confidence that their interests cannot be in better hands.

Seventy million people know Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, strengthens the system and gives good health.

#### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 320 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 1842

## How can we Extend the Milking Period of our Dairy Herd?

By S. A. Bedford.

When speaking to a dairy expert some years ago, he gave it as his opinion that the only serious drawback to successful dairying in this province was the very short season of pasturage on the average prairie farm. Since then, however, many steps have been taken towards lessening this drawback, until now, with proper management, the milking period can be made fully as long as in Ontario.

The following are some of the requirements necessary for the maximum yield of milk:—

1. The selection of a suitable animal.
2. She must be in good condition when calving.
3. Milking should commence early.
4. A good flow should be kept up all summer; and
5. Continued late in the fall.

I will leave the subject of selection of a suitable cow to better qualified persons, but would point out that even the best cows require to be fed with easily digested and nutritious food, before, as well as after, calving, if the best results are to be obtained. It is unreasonable to expect a large return from the thin mangy cows one often sees in the spring, for by the time such animals have recovered their vitality much of the milking season is over.

We have found that a limited quantity of roots or fodder corn in the ration greatly assists to fit cows for calving. It appears to produce the laxative condition so desirable for this trying period.

We find as a rule that in this province cows come in too late in spring. This does not give sufficient time for their calves to be weaned from milk before the factory season commences. This is no doubt also largely attributable to a general scarcity of nutritious food at this time of the year. Farmers prefer to have calves come on full pasture, rather than earlier in the season, when often there is nothing but dry hay provided, and possibly not an abundance of it. This surely can be avoided in a country where such a large crop of roots, fodder corn, and coarse grain can be grown, and where bran is as cheap as at present. The nutritious food should be given not only when the cow is confined to the barn, but even during the first few weeks of pasturage a liberal allowance should be fed both morning and evening as the soft pasture of early spring is deficient in feeding qualities. With a little care in this matter both the condition of flesh, and flow of milk can be kept up, and the herd is prepared to do its best when on fall pasture later in the season.

Much complaint is heard regarding the small amount of food afforded by our native pasture. This we find can be remedied on the higher land by breaking up the old runout sod, taking off a crop or two of grain, and then re-seeding to native or other grasses. On a plot treated this way four tons of clean native hay was cut, while a plot adjoining it left in virgin sod gave only half a ton of very weedy hay. We find that it is best before seeding to grass to take off two or three crops of grain, so as to kill out any perennial roots and to germinate as many weed seeds as possible.

We now come to our last requisite—keeping up the supply of milk in the fall months. While our native grasses can scarcely be excelled for the quality of butter and cheese made from them, they have the great disadvantage of starting late in spring, and ripening or drying up early in the fall, greatly lessening their usefulness as pasture. At the Farm in Brandon

we have found no grass to equal the native in yield of hay, but many of the imported grasses are much earlier to start in spring, and keep green later in the fall. For that reason we do not recommend the natives for pasture when sown alone. Among the best imported grasses for pasture or hay is Austrian Brome grass (*Bromus Inermis*), and a few notes on its cultivation, and the results obtained in pasturing off it, may be of benefit.

Austrian Brome Grass (*Bromus Inermis*.)

It is a perennial grass, a native of Russia, but has been cultivated for a long time in Austria, hence the common name. It has a tall stalk, with a spreading head, and the plant is well provided with leaves. We find it relished by both cattle and horses, calves being particularly fond of the tender leaves, and, judging by several analyses, it is very nutritious.

#### Its Suitability for Pasture.

As a pasture grass for this province, it is perhaps unequalled. Starting early in spring, it is fit to pasture two weeks earlier than our native grasses, enabling cattle to be turned out much sooner. The aftermath in summer and fall is also heavy.

This year the Experimental Farm cattle were pasturing on it up to the first of November, and when snow came it was still several inches high, and quite green. There is no question that this grass will materially assist in keeping up the flow of milk in the autumn months, when native pastures are dried up, thus overcoming one of the greatest drawbacks to dairying here, viz., the shortness of the season.

#### Its Persistency.

A field of this grass was sown on the Experimental Farm in the spring of 1890, and has borne crops of hay every year since. The first four crops averaged from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre.

#### How to Sow.

Three different plans for seeding with this grass have been adopted by the Experimental Farm. 1st. The grass seed is sown broadcast by hand, with a grain crop, preferably with wheat. This is done just before or after the grain is sown, when the one harrowing will cover both lots of seed. To avoid burying the grass seed too deep, it should not be sown on rough plowed land until it has been harrowed at least once. The objection to sowing this grass with a crop of grain is that, should a drought follow, the grain having a stronger plant, absorbs all the moisture, leaving the tiny grass plants to perish, and should the season be a wet one, or the soil strong, the grain will lodge and smother out the grass. 2nd. A better plan, and the one generally adopted, is to sow the grass seed on spring-plowed stubble, in the month of May, or early June. Weeds and a volunteer crop of grain come up with the grass, but these are cut down before seed is formed. This leaves only enough for protection to the young grass, and their growth is in no way checked. The only objection to this plan is that some of the shorter weed plants, in spite of every precaution, will escape the mower and go to seed, and the crop of grass the next year will be more or less mixed with weeds. 3rd. On farms not subject to drifting by winds, the better plan is to prepare the land as for summer fallow, by plowing in May or early June, followed by harrowing or cultivating until about the 15th of July when the seed can be sown and harrowed in. The seed will germinate in the moist fallowed land at once, and the young plants will have made a good stand by winter. If the cultivation has been thorough, the surface soil will be quite free of weeds, and the crop of grass the following year perfectly clean. This is an excellent plan to follow when the grass is intended to be saved for seed, as the sample is pretty sure to be pure and clean. On soils liable to

injury from wind this plan is not to be recommended, as the well-worked soil is very apt to drift and expose the grass seed to injury.

Eastern authorities recommend sowing from 25 to 35 lbs. of seed per acre. This is much too thick for this country. With such thick sowing the grass soon becomes matted, and fails to send up stalks, and in a year or two is useless, except for pasture, and in a dry season even the pasture is poor.

With from 15 to 20 lbs. of seed per acre the stand is sufficiently thick to ensure a good crop; the plants are not crowded, and large crops of hay are secured the first two or three years, and if by that time the grass becomes too thick it can be pastured.

#### Growing the Seed.

The plants produce abundance of seed which weighs 14 lbs. per bushel. The yield of seed this year on a  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre field was 511 lbs. per acre. Several Americans visiting the farm last summer expressed surprise at the fine crop of Brome seed growing here, and stated that an almost unlimited market could be found in the neighboring Republic, where they found it impossible to grow such crops of seed.

It is found here that the ripening of a crop of seed materially lessens the yield of hay in the following year, but does not appear to injure it for pasture.

#### Its Extermination.

Owing to the many branching roots of this plant, some anxiety has been expressed regarding the danger of its spreading and becoming a weed. In the six years it has been growing on this farm none of the plants have spread, and on a plot broken thinly immediately after haying, and backset this fall, it was found that the sod was well rotted and apparently all the plants killed. Another field, however, that was allowed to ripen its seed, and then plowed late in August, was not well rotted when backset this fall, and many of the plants were quite green. Evidently for the complete extermination of the plants, the grass must be broken early, and then backset in good time.

Accompanying this will be found a table showing the yield of Brome grass since it was first sown (with the exception of



## A Little Paint

in the right place, and of the right kind, will make a great change in the looks of the room or a home. The window casing, baseboard, picture mouldings, chairs and tables—all these can be brightened and made clean with paint.

### THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ENAMEL PAINT

is just the thing for furniture, and decorative work. It gives a fine, glossy, enamel-like surface. The tints are delicate for indoor use. "Enamel Paint" is prepared ready for the brush. Any one can use it. We make paints for every purpose—each is a special kind suited to a special use.

Our booklet "Paint Points," tells all the little kinks about paint—the good and the bad. It tells the best special paint for buggies, boats, farm tools, barns, fences, roofs, houses and all other painted things. Send to-day for a free copy. For booklet address, 19 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

### THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

CLEVELAND  
CHICAGO  
NEW YORK  
MONTREAL

1896

1892, character of soil, area of fields, etc.:

Date.	Yield of Hay.	Crop.	Age of Grass.	How situated.	Character of Soil.	How Sown.	Area.
1891	2-1105	1st	2 yrs.	valley	black loam.	with grain.	1-10
1893	1-333	3rd	4 "	"	"	"	"
1894	1-1068	4th	5 "	"	"	"	"
1895	1-950	2nd	3 "	undulating.	sandy loam.	on sum. fallow.	1 1/2
1896	2-80	2nd	3 "	side hill	"	with grain.	1 1/4
1896	2-359	5th	6 "	valley	black loam.	"	1-10
1896	1-1252	2nd	3 "	undulating.	v. gravelly lm.	"	3 1/4

As an illustration of the usefulness of Brome grass for fall pasture, I will give you our experience on the Brandon farm last fall. On the 3rd of Sept. last we experienced 8 degrees of frost. This soon dried up the native grass, and the flow of milk from the farm herd of four cows fell from 116 lbs., on the 7th, to 88 lbs., on the 20th, or a gradual decrease of 2 lbs. each day per cow.

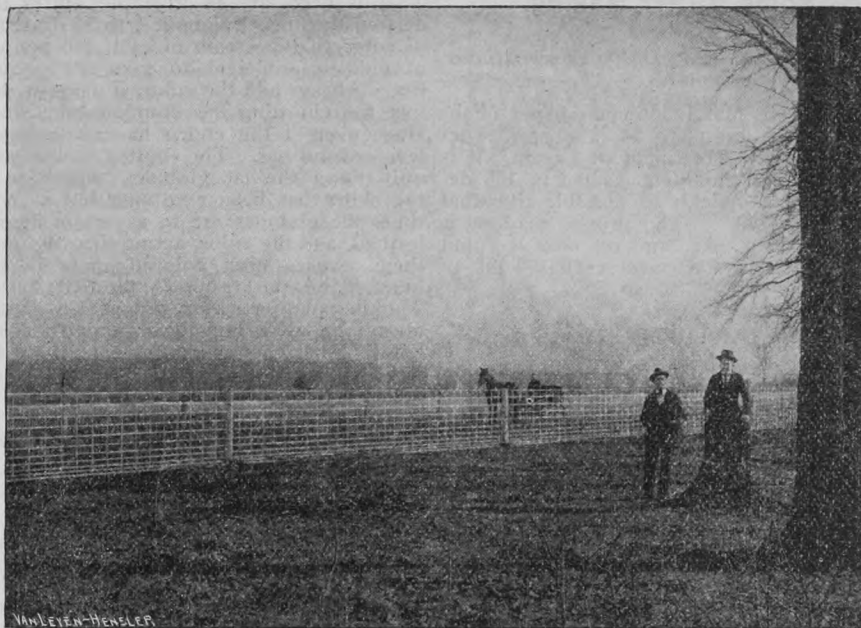
On the 20th the cattle were turned into summer fallowed fields, partly sown with grain late in summer, and the balance more or less grown up with volunteer crop. By the end of the first fortnight the decrease of 2 lbs. per day had been turned into a slight increase, but the pasture on the fallow was thin, and the plants soft and apparently not very satisfying. After being on the fallow for three weeks, the feed became short, and the cows were herded on a field of Austrian Brome grass of this spring's sowing. The grass was from 6 inches to a foot high, quite green and fairly thick on the ground. During the fortnight the cows were in this field the flow of milk again increased, averaging 13 lbs. more per day than during the time they were on the summer fallow. The Brome grass was much thicker on the ground, and therefore contained more feed per acre, which was apparently more nourishing. The Brome grass was not nearly all fed off when winter set in, and it remained green until covered with snow. Apparently this grass is excellent for pasture, and every farmer keeping cows should have a field ready to turn into before the native pasture is ready in spring, and after it is dried up in the fall.



## Cold Storage.

Prof. Robertson addressed the convention on cold storage as a means of securing profit from butter and cheese making. Speaking of the drawbacks in Manitoba, he said that other countries had their drawbacks, but they had sense enough not to advertise them. We raise the best wheat in the world, and wherever a cow can do well, a man can get lots to eat, and the climate is such that he can be vigorous and fairly prosperous. This is a land of intensities in climate and otherwise; he even found a superlativeness in speech. The climate is all right, if people adjust themselves to it; there is not a better climate in the world for cattle. Then there are a few marketing difficulties; we are a long distance from market; this means expense, and danger of injury on the road. It costs about 6 per cent. of the cost of butter—a reasonable rate—to carry it to Britain. The cost on wheat is a dollar freight on a dollar's worth. The wealth of the country is to be increased by labor and by increasing the value of the products of labor. Will cold storage raise the price of anything in Manitoba? If so, the people will produce more of it; the farmers will get more profit, and those who handle it will also. This applies to butter, bacon, beef, and cheese, and to wheat to a limited extent. The British are good customers for all kinds of food. There is not a country that does not send its surplus foods to England. Whatever surplus goes east fixes the price for all that goes west. Butter in British Columbia, for example, will bring just a quarter of a cent more than the price in England. Our products, which are the best, should go to the markets at their best, and not be spoiled on the road. He pointed out the advantages of exporting flour and oatmeal rather than wheat and oats. To ship steers to Britain costs \$30 per head, and they don't get there at their best; there is a shrinkage of 50 to 70 lbs.; they run the tallow off their kidneys. To ship the carcass, tongue, heart, etc., costs \$12 instead of \$30; there is a shrinkage of only 5 lbs. instead of 50. Cold storage on the railways should add \$10 to \$15 to the value of every steer exported. Talking on the pig question, he said that a great deal depended upon the bringing up. He had found pigs, when badly fed, quarrelling all the time. If pigs were given skim milk or buttermilk three weeks after weaning, a good foundation would be laid. Pens should be made so that the pigs would not be exposed to the wind. Nothing does so much damage to a pig as cold winds and draughts. Grain should be ground and soaked; hogs should never be fed on whole grain. The Professor exhibited a tabular statement of the values of various articles imported into Great Britain in 1895, and the values of the imports from Canada. He held that it does not pay to make more cheese than is wanted for the home market. In butter \$1,750,000 had been gained in two years by cold storage. Some people were enquiring about starting condensed milk factories here. We are scarcely ready for that here yet, and must go slow. We have too few cows at any one point. The milk must be put into the factory within an hour or an hour and a half after the cows give it. Manitoba should raise poultry enough for its own market and a surplus for British Columbia. He gave some practical suggestions as to turkey raising. He described the construction of a box for young turkeys. This box was made just deep enough to keep the chicks from getting over the edge, and is already familiar to experienced turkey raisers. It has no bottom, so that they can run on the warm, dry grass until they are eight or ten days old.

In these days people pay for the condi-



Page Woven Wire Fence on the Farm of Walker Sons, near Walkerville, Ont.

If you want to know more about this Fencing, and want a lot of nice Pictures free send to the Page Fence Co., Walkerville, Ont., and they will send you their illustrated advertising matter. You will not regret the trouble of writing.

tion and not for the composition of things; people pay for dainty quality in the things called perishable. Cold storage is not for the purpose of improving things, but to preserve them against being spoiled by natural changes. There are four ways of preserving things; one is by keeping the air out; another is by raising the temperature, as by boiling; another, by adding things, and the last by the application of cold. The low forms of life which cause change do not act in cream above 158 degrees, or in butter one degree below 32 degrees. The Professor in this connection explained the principle of reducing the temperature of a building by running gas through a pipe, which was called mechanical refrigeration, also the method of best refrigerating by ice. By means of a blackboard diagram he showed the defects in the construction of the old storage cars; it was a question of preventing the heated air from the outside from getting in, and the cold on the inside from getting out. Air, he said, is the poorest conductor of heat, if held still. He proceeded to explain the construction of an ice house building, showing the hollow spaces between the walls of boards and paper, the top and bottom of the spaces should be made air tight by being packed with mineral wool. He would have at least two still-air spaces. A bulletin describing the whole process of cold storage construction, with properly prepared plans, has recently been issued from Prof. Robertson's department, and can be had free on application.

Taking up the question of cold storage for cheese, he said it was important now to make cheese as soft as possible; to keep it from spoiling it must not be above 65 degrees. Cold storage for beef and butter had already done important work for getting the best customers.

The question drawer was then opened, and the questions, bearing to some extent upon matters already discussed, were answered by Prof. Robertson. In answering he showed that pure bred pigs had their place; but were too valuable to be used for producing bacon; he explained that these pure breeds themselves are composites of several others. The expression "Gas in milk" is a misuse of words. Freezing cream does not spoil it for butter-making. Butter itself is injured by the brine being

frozen. Heating cream while sweet eliminates the odor of turnips. The separation of cream should not take place above 92 degrees. He would not use butter tubs at all, but would use boxes instead. Butter is the better for being kept at 28 degrees, but may be kept at 35 degrees for two weeks. He would feed warm, sweet, skimmed milk to calves; to feed it to cows does not pay; pigs do equally well on buttermilk. Ice cold water is injurious in washing butter; it takes all the flavor out; the proper temperature is about 54. Butter should not be washed in alkaline water. He would rather prefer to send butter east for the same price, as the market is larger in England and less liable to fluctuation. He would not run any risks by sending to an unknown market. The best size of package was a 56-lb. square box; he would also make some of 28 lbs. The best motive power in the country is steam; it is required also for other purposes. In the package the best quality of the thickest papers should be used. Milk should never be aerated for butter-making.

Mr. McKellar, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, said the question has often been asked, would not the Dominion Government give some assistance to creameries in Manitoba as in the Northwest Territories? Prof. Robertson, in answering, went a little into the history of the course of action taken. Dairy work, it was held, should be done by the people of the province, as it belonged to production and not to transportation, and markets. It was found, however, that the provincial governments were not doing much work, and they were not doing it along the line it should be done; hence he had recommended that it be undertaken by the Dominion Government in all the provinces. This assistance was now withdrawn, except in the case of the Northwest Territories, where the work was still under the direction of the Dominion parliament as regards the money, the Territories being without provincial government.

**All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.**

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

## Home Butter Making.

By C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Commissioner

[Note.—In Mr. Macdonald's paper (February issue) on page 44, a misprint occurs. Under "Treatment of Cream," it is stated that it should be heated to 165 degrees, and as quickly as possible after that cooled to '140.' The proper reading is "40" degrees. At top of next column read "5 lbs. of starter for each 100 lbs. of cream."]

### ARTICLE III.

#### PREPARING CREAM FOR CHURNING.

The temperature of the cream, when it is ready to churn, should be from 58 degrees Fahr. to 60 degrees Fahr., but never above 60 degrees, during the spring, summer and autumn months, and from 60 degrees Fahr. to 64 degrees Fahr., but never above 64 degrees, for the winter months. It is imperative that a thermometer should be used to reveal the temperature. There are thousands of pounds of butter spoiled in Manitoba annually from lack of attention to temperatures in the process of butter making on the farm. Making butter without a correct thermometer is like making hay without sunshine—it cannot be done with any degree of success. If cream is too cold to churn, i.e., below 58 degrees Fahr., it may be warmed by placing the cream can in a kettle of hot water and gently stir the cream until the proper temperature is reached, and if too warm, it may be cooled by the same method, using ice cold water. The temperature should be exact, and should not be churned below the temperature given for summer months, nor above the temperature given for the winter months, namely, 58 to 60 degrees Fahr. for summer and 60 to 64 for winter months.

#### PREPARING THE CHURN.

Before any cream is put into the churn it should be scalded thoroughly inside with pure boiling hot water. Pour the boiling water into the churn and put the lid on and revolve the churn slowly for two or three revolutions, and then let the steam out of it by pulling the buttermilk plug out. Repeat this two or three times until the steam ceases to escape freely; then revolve the churn rapidly for a half-dozen or so times. Then draw off the hot water, and add a pailful or two of cold water to cool off the churn. The churn should be thoroughly cooled to prevent any of the cream from adhering to the sides. All wooden utensils should be treated in this way before they are brought in contact with the butter. The hot water for scalding cannot be too hot, nor can the cold water for cooling be too cold.

#### CHURNING.

When the cream is put into the churn, it should always be strained through a cream strainer made for the purpose, having a perforated bottom. The strainer should be placed in the mouth of the churn and the cream poured into it. The straining of the cream breaks up any coagulated casein that may be in it, and largely overcomes the often heard of difficulty of mottled or spotted butter, or white specks in the butter. Again, by straining, the cream is rendered of a uniform thickness, and will churn much easier than it would if it were not strained.

When the cream is all in the churn, the color may be added if necessary. The color of the butter should not be too high; about a good clear straw color is the most desired by nearly all the markets of the world at the present time. Butter color does not improve the butter in any way except in appearance; therefore, use only

what is necessary to give the butter the desired tint, usually about  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  drachms of color to the cream of each 100 pounds of milk is sufficient to give the proper tint. Always add the color, if using it, before the churning has commenced; never after, even if the churn has made but a few revolutions. The butter color acts only upon the fat globules, and even if the churn has been revolving but a short time, the globules are to a certain degree formed, and the color, acting directly upon them, causes high colored spots in the butter, and the result is mottled butter. The best butter color procurable should always be used, and never a poor, cheap color. The flavor of butter is so often injured by the use of cheap, spurious color. Never use old color; it should always be fresh, and of a slight nutty flavor. It should be free from any sediment and have a glossy appearance.

#### STARTING THE CHURN.

The manner of running the churn is of great importance, as on it depends, to a great extent, the quality of the finished product. After the churn has made a few revolutions, it should be stopped, and the buttermilk plug removed, to allow the gas to escape, otherwise the churn would burst from the pressure of gas or air. This should be repeated two or three times at the beginning. Afterwards the churn should be run steady and continuously, making about 65 revolutions per minute, until the butter has formed in small granules about the size of a clover seed; then the temperature of the contents of the churn should be taken, and if it is found to be above 60 degrees Fahr., it should be cooled down by dashing ice cold water into the churn, to between 60 degrees and 58 degrees Fahr., and the churning resumed until the granules are about the size of wheat kernels, and then stop churning. The butter should float well up on the buttermilk when the churning is finished. Never churn butter past the granular stage—this is very important, for when the grain is broken the butter is greasy, which is very undesirable. At this stage, the buttermilk should be drawn off, being strained through a hair sieve, and the butter allowed to drain for about 15 minutes.

#### WASHING THE BUTTER.

When the buttermilk is thoroughly drained off, water at 54 degrees Fahr., should be added to the churn, equal in quantity to the buttermilk just run off, the churn lid fastened on and the churn revolved rapidly for about a dozen revolutions. Then the water removed and the same quantity of cold water at about 45 degrees Fahr. should be placed into the churn and the rapid revolving repeated as before. Two washings are sufficient to remove all the buttermilk from the butter. After the water is thoroughly drained off, the butter should be removed to the butter worker for salting.

#### WASHING BUTTER—DANISH METHOD.

In Denmark, the butter is dipped from the buttermilk, while it is in the churn, by using a horse hair sieve, dipping the butter onto the butter worker, and pouring water onto the butter, and washing the buttermilk out of it. This is a very good method, and may be adopted in cases of scarcity of pure cold water, as it only requires about one-third of the amount of water as by the former method.

(To be Continued.)

#### For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 1840

## Signs of the Times.

By W. M. Champion, Reaburn.

After a few humorous remarks on signs of different kinds, Mr. Champion said he saw a sign that this is destined to be a great dairy country, in the quantity of bones and horns of countless wild cattle scattered over the prairies. If those cattle could exist, why not dairy cattle? he asked. A sign to-day was that our dairy products are holding their own in the markets of the world, and with our natural advantages we need not fear competition anywhere. We should take warning by the American makers, who were in too great a hurry, and not careful enough in sending to the English market. Money, he said, is not riches; but a good name is. Speaking in high commendation of the labors of the Minister of Agriculture, he added an expression of hope that a law would be passed that no dairy products should be allowed to leave Manitoba before being inspected by a competent judge, and the quality labelled on them. The presence of Prof. Robertson was a sign that he thinks the country worth something. Mr. Champion said he had attended ten out of the eleven annual meetings of the association, and ten years ago he had seen signs of the present large gathering. The association had been planted by Mr. Wagner, who still took an interest in it, but was not able to be here. Its first signs of life had been protected by Mr. Waugh and the Nor'-West Farmer, and it had been hoed around by such men as the president and the speaker. Another sign of life was that when it began to grow, the Minister of Agriculture threw off his coat and helped it to the extent of \$300, which is another sign of the accuracy of the old proverb that 'Heaven help them that helps themselves.'

C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Commissioner, has arranged to hold a week's meetings at the residence of C. C. Castle, Foxton, at which he will give demonstrations of the best methods of buttermaking for the benefit of the farmers in that district. They will be held from April 5 to 10, inclusive, and two meetings each day, 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m., with an evening meeting if wished. The lessons will include cream separation, Babcock testing of sweet and skim milk, etc.

In spite of increased activity on the part of dairy farmers all over the world, the shipments of butter from Denmark during the past year were about six million lbs. larger than in 1895. Most of the butter came to England. This increase is the more remarkable in conjunction with the statement that the imports of butter from Sweden and Finland into Denmark decreased nearly five million pounds. The production and exports of Danish butter—or what purported to be Danish butter—must, therefore, have increased about eleven million pounds in 1896, compared with the preceding year.

The Western Dairymen's Association held its third annual meeting at Regina in the last week of February. Dairy Commissioner Robertson was present and addressed the meetings on substantially the same topics as at Winnipeg. The officers elect for the coming year are as follows:—President, E. U. Hopkins, Moose Jaw; first vice-president, W. Dickson, Indian Head; second vice-president, Wm. Watson, Moose Jaw; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Jowett, Regina; auditor, G. W. Brown, M.L.A., Regina; directors, John Bell, Qu'Appelle, for Eastern Assiniboia; D. Mowat, Regina, for Western Assiniboia; J. Leslie, Saskatoon, for Saskatchewan; Mr. James, of Calgary, for Alberta.



### This Month.

K. McIvor, of Virden, has a supply of Native Rye Grass Seed for sale. See his ad. elsewhere in this issue.

Don't waste your life in doubts and fears; spend yourself on the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the hours and years that follow.—Benjamin Franklin.

Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production even of adjoining counties is often quite different, the one producing a leaf which at once deteriorates if grown in the other. The leaf of the "T. & B." is the product of the choice sections of the State, which, through some combination of local influences, produce a better quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any other smoking leaf.

The Northern Pacific R. R. Co. has issued a neat folder, in which is given a map of the Spokane Kootenai mining country with the access from the south via the N. P. R. On the back is given an outline of the history and present status of mining in the country, and also a table of distances, rates of transport, and time required to reach the mines from different points. Any one in search of information will find this worth looking into. It may be had free from Mr. Swinford, general agent, Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Botanical club met on February 12, in the city hall, Winnipeg, and elected the following officers:—President, Rev. W. A. Burman; vice-presidents, Miss Rogers and Dr. Blakely; general secretary, Superintendent D. McIntyre; list secretary, Mr. Thomas Boyd; committee on determination, the president, and Messrs. E. A. Garratt, H. S. McLean, A. Bowerman and W. Bartlett and Miss Rogers; general committee, the president and Messrs. J. H. Mulvey, Richard Waugh, D. H. McCalman, E. A. Garratt, Miss Young, Mr. S. A. Bedford, Miss Hislop, Miss Wadge and Miss Acheson.

A willow stake pushed into the soil in early spring, while it is yet moist from the effects of winter freezing and thawing, will almost certainly grow, and after two or three years it will become enough of a tree to serve as a post for attaching wire to it for a fence. We have known many farmers to construct their roadside fences in this way, often planting the trees close enough together so that a 14 or 16-foot board might be nailed to the living posts after they had attained sufficient size. By cutting off the top every two or three years, the fence may be kept from shading the road or field too much.

A new scheme of land sale and payments therefor has recently been introduced by the Manitoba Mortgage Co. which should commend itself to any man of good abilities and limited means, who contemplates going into farming in Manitoba. This company offers to do business on three different methods: 1st, by payment of one-tenth down and the remainder in nine annual payments at moderate interest; 2nd, by shares of crop, and 3rd, by a combination of land purchase and life insurance, by which, in the event of his death, the land would be deeded to the family of the purchaser. Every one in search of a farm on easy terms should call on or write the manager, R. J. Shrimpton, at the office of the company, 228 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advt. of the world-renowned "Little Sheep and Cattle Wash" (the original

liquid sheep deep) which appears in our columns. This preparation possesses a reputation of 25 years standing throughout the world, and has held the foremost position among sheep dips during that entire period. In addition to its unexcelled curative properties, it has the peculiar merit, not possessed by others, of invigorating the growth of the wool by its healthy action on the skin, the testimony of so high an authority as our Minister of Agriculture, and other large breeders, is conclusive on this point. It is done up in large tins at 75c., each tin making from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to the strength required. No farmer, let alone stock breeder, can afford to be without it.

The attention of farmers interested in improved fruit growing is solicited for the advt. in this issue of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minnesota. Besides a large and varied collection of hardy nursery stock, in forest and fruit trees and garden shrubs, fruits and flowers, they offer a plum of special merit that every fruit fancier here should try. The Itaska plum was found in the woods of Northern Minnesota by a skilled observer, and is superior to any other native plum both in quality, hardiness and thrifty growth. It grows very fast the first three months of the season, and then hardens up its wood for the winter, the fruit maturing with equal rapidity. The Thompson seedling apple is another hardy specialty that experimenters in fruit should try without delay. A new seedling currant, North Star, is another of their specialties. See their ad. and send for their catalogue.

Our readers will find in our advertising columns in this issue an announcement of more than usual interest to those of them who are engaged in dairying. We refer to the opening of a branch warehouse in Winnipeg by R. A. Lister & Co. Ltd., of Dursley, England, makers of the Alexandra Cream Separators, who employ over four hundred men in their workshops making those machines, and have agencies in every country of the Empire where dairying is carried on. This, however, is only the second instance where they have established a business in their own name outside of England, the first being Australia, where they have had a house for the last six years, and which has been a factor of some importance in the development of the dairy produce trade between that colony and the mother country. Mr. Lister visited Manitoba last December, and seems to have arrived at the conclusion that our province also offers special opportunities for the prosecution of the particular enterprise his company are being engaged in. As a firm of high and long established reputation, we welcome them as an acquisition to the commercial institutions of our city, and are gratified at last to know that cream separators will be obtainable at old country prices, plus the expense of importation. Mr. William Scott, a man well known in dairy circles, some time instructor for the Provincial Government, and who has occupied a foremost place in the trade, one may say, since the country was started, will have charge of the Winnipeg branch of the business.

#### Is Consumption Contagious?

The question of isolation for those afflicted with consumption is being widely discussed by the health boards of the great cities. Many leading scientists believe this method of checking the disease impracticable and that the pharmacopoeia must furnish the means of eradication. The discovery by Dr. Stevens of "Cannabis Sativa," the East Indian Consumption Cure, is the greatest step of medical science toward conquering this dread disease. Thousands of cases, pronounced hopeless, have been entirely cured, and there is no longer any question of the remarkable efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing all diseases of the lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases. To anyone suffering from any of these diseases, who will enclose a stamp and mention this paper, the recipe will be mailed free. Address W. A. Noyes, Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.



## Fine Fruits

come from the best trees. The best trees are grown in the far North. The very best trees come from our great Minnesota Nurseries—absolutely the best and hardiest that money will buy.

We sell millions of trees and plants every year. This season we want to sell more than ever. Nobody at any price can sell you as good trees as we can at a low price. The thing to remember is that our trees and plants **grow**. And they **bear fruit**.

All we ask is your name and address, so we can send you a great deal of valuable information **free**. Tell us where you live, and we will tell you about our trees.

**THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,**  
LAKE CITY, MINN.

1902

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

## EPPS'S COCOA

### ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following  
Distinctive Merits:

**DELICACY OF FLAVOR,  
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.**

**GRATEFUL and COMFORTING  
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.**

**NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.  
IN QUARTER-POUNDS ONLY.**

Prepared by **JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd**, Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.  
Special Agent—**C. E. COLSON**, Montreal.  
1884



## Hotel Beland

Rooms en suite with bath and all modern conveniences.  
Rates \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day.  
Is especially adapted to please the commercial trade.

Is in the centre of the wholesale and retail district. Is in possession of a perfect system of steam heating. Special rates will be made for families and large parties according to accommodation and length of time contracted for.

**W. D. DOUGLAS, PROPRIETOR.**  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Subscribe for THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION TO Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 1st of the month to ensure classified location in the same month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 4th of each month.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

WINNIPEG, MARCH, 1897.

## THE FARMING OUTLOOK.

In a community so largely composed of farmers as Northwestern Canada whatever affects the well being of the tillers of the soil is of vital importance to the prosperity of the whole. If they are ignorant, lazy, or leading a hand to mouth life, the nation of which they form so important a part must take a low place. Four things are needed to make farming successful. Good land, good climate, good men to turn these advantages to good account, and a good market in which to dispose of their produce. Our land can scarcely be surpassed in its average fertility and the ease with which large areas can be cultivated. The climate, if given to extremes, is healthy—none more so, and conducive to the rapid growth of the cereal on which for all ages the masters of the world have been fed. Our stock is equally healthy, and if not at all times what it ought to be, there are a good many of our best men anxious and doing all they can to improve its quality. Considering the amount of skill, perseverance and practical forecast needed in their calling, it is no wonder that some should be behindhand in the qualifications essential to first-rate success, but as a whole our farming population will compare very favorably indeed with any other so circumstanced.

The last of the essentials to success, a good market, we have and we have not. We are in the very heart of a broad continent, with hundreds of miles of desert between us and the sea, the most convenient of all the highways of commerce, and to that extent our natural advantages are handicapped. But, just when we need it most, we find the desert giving promise of a wealth of minerals, of whose extent and value we have only the vaguest idea. Already the speculative enterprise of the world is eagerly looking for investments in our Canadian mines of precious and other metals, and before our next crop is

reaped, it is quite possible that many thousands of consumers may be located both east and west of us, with means enough to buy and pay liberally for the best we can produce. In their own neighborhood very little food can ever be produced, and the extent of the market thus brought unexpectedly to our doors can only be surmised, but we are already feeling its stimulating effects, and within the next six months will feel it still more.

The natural difficulties incident to our geographical position can never be overcome, but by judicious management they can be modified to a large degree. Transportation charges may be modified, but must always be heavy. But they may be cut down to a large extent by a concentration of the bulk and value of what we produce. Even a haystack may be so squeezed and manipulated as to make it profitable to convey it considerable distances, even by our rather expensive system of railroad transport. But when we can convert that haystack and our inferior grains into beef and butter and carry them to the best markets of the world at a cost of 5 or 10 per cent. of their market value, the difficulties incident to transportation charges become comparatively small. That is what was projected by our last government in its efforts to arrange for cold storage all the way from the ranch and the dairy till our animal products are placed on the British markets. The present government is heartily trying to carry out what its predecessors so well began, and which we trust it will be able to develop into a safe and economical system. Whatever may have been their fiscal errors, even the worst enemies of the superseded Conservative government cannot deny that they did good and noble work in the establishment and management of the experimental farms, which we all approve. Now that they are under the control of one of the most capable and successful farmers in all Eastern Canada, we may expect that they will, if possible, do still more for us than ever, and the arrangement just completed for handling the dairy produce of the Territories is the latest proof of their willingness to do all they can in the way of at once raising the quality of the product and finding the cheapest possible mode of transport consistent with preservation of the quality of the goods, and finally placing them on the best market in quantities sufficient to ensure attention from the dealers who are to handle them. Too much of paternal government and grandmotherly legislation are not conducive to mental or physical vigor in the subject, but in the cases referred to The Farmer believes the right and wise thing has been done, and its further development is in capable hands.

On the whole the outlook for the future success of our stock, dairy and grain-growing interests is highly promising, and it behooves every farmer to do his best within the limits of his own jurisdiction to do his share in securing the results we hope and pray for. The Tariff Commission excitement has subsided, and its prospective influence on our future may, with-

out prejudice, be forecast. A possible reduction of 5 or 7½ per cent. on implement duties may lower the cost of production half or a quarter of a cent a bushel—not more, but every little helps, and the millers may even survive the same reduction on the import duties on wheat and flour. They are not just so near the verge of blue ruin, as some recent Jeremiads forecast, and will most probably re-open the elevators when there is enough wheat offering to make it worth the while.

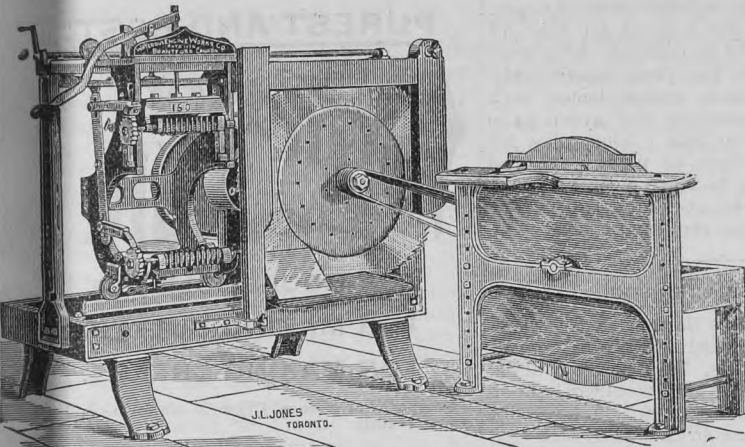
## ANOTHER EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The appeal made to the Dominion Government by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, for a second experimental station in the neighborhood of Winnipeg, has, we understand, been met by what is tantamount to a refusal. Two experimental farms in one province by the Federal Government is, Mr. Fisher says, not in order. From one point of view his objection is well taken. This province is now old enough to be able to take care of such a station for itself, if it is really needed. It certainly is needed. The work of the Dominion farms has been excellent, and their administration has been phenomenally clean and everyway creditable to all concerned. But there are local problems still unsolved and in such a condition as to call for prompt action toward their solution. The country within a radius of forty miles of Winnipeg is, with a few honorable exceptions, a standing burlesque on our hackneyed boasts of agricultural progress. Much of what has been put under cultivation is in a worse condition than if it had been lying idle. Weeds by the million, some of them the worst known to agriculture, abound nearly everywhere, and as often as not eat up the biggest half of the plant food in the soil. Either this state of matters can be got over by judicious management, or we must go back to squaw farming, of which such a state of matters is the natural and appropriate characteristic.

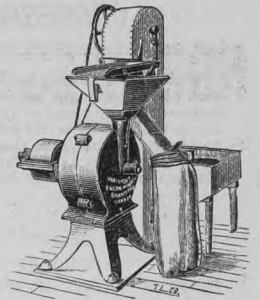
What is wanted here, the sooner the better, is a model farm—run on farming methods and on a financial basis, on which it can be demonstrated that thistles and French weed can be extirpated or kept under at a cost within the resources of farmers of moderate financial means and good average intelligence and industry. There is no call for laying out ten or twenty plots to the acre to test the relative merits of two and six-rowed barley and hybrid wheats. Leave that sort of work to the men who are doing it already as well or better than any new man could achieve.

What is wanted is to see what it costs, by means of well-directed labor with the best modern appliances, to clear off, in say three or five seasons, the foul seeds and perennial roots from worn out and weedy soils, and put the land in profitable cultivation, and whether by such means as subsoiling and intensive cultivation paying crops can be taken off the lands now lying dead in the hands of speculators. That this can be done in a satisfactory way, and

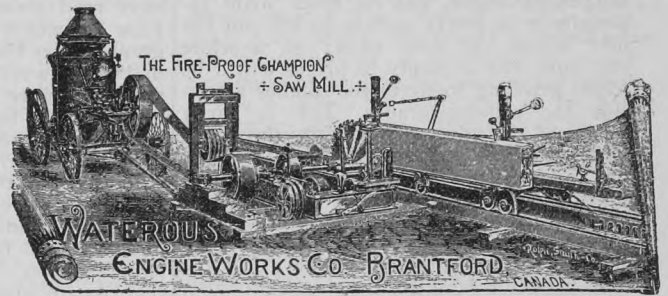




## The Waterous Shingle Machines, Lath Mills, and Wood Saw Rigs.



20 inch Standard French Buhr Choppers.



Light Portable Saw Mills, Suitable for Threshing Engine Power.

**WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LD.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

at reasonable cost is the opinion of The Farmer, and some day soon the local government must take it up.

A half section worked in this way, within ten miles of Winnipeg, would furnish an object lesson that no caviller could gain-say, and do more to demonstrate the value of our land and attract the right kind of settlers than acres of print in the shape of immigration literature, and at much less actual cost.

—We are in receipt of a communication from B. F. Holtermann, on "Bee-Keeping," which is crowded out of this issue, but will appear in April. We trust our readers will generally take advantage of Mr. H.'s offer to assist in the advancement of this industry.

—At Moosomin, the other day, Justice Wetmore gave a man, found guilty of stealing portions of a deserted house, 12 months' hard labor. This is a pretty severe sentence, but about the only way to convince some people that they have no business to lift buildings, fences and fire-wood, and occasionally stock, merely because nobody is in sight to prevent them. Judge Wetmore is only following in the tracks of the old Scotch king, who strung up a few dozen cattle thieves just to convince the rest that honesty is the best policy.

—At Glenboro recently a couple of local justices heard a complaint by a farmer against two neighbors for assault. After a careful hearing they decided that all were equally guilty, and fined them \$2 apiece, including a hired man, who took part in the row. If good neighborhood cannot be maintained in rural districts, this is a rough and ready way to cut short such quarrels. The costs of the case were also fairly divided. Justices' justice is sometimes rather queer, but oftener not more foolish than that of gentlemen more learned in the law.

—The Farmer and its readers are under considerable obligations to Mr. Mackay for the help he is giving in threshing out the tree culture problem. Other observers may differ from him both in their experience and methods, but his hand is in all the time and his experience covers so many seasons that, for the west especially, it would be rash policy to dispute his views. If you want clear light for your May seeding and planting of trees, sit down and read over the discussions in The Farmer, and if still at a loss, enquire further.

—This is the season in which progressive farmers are on the lookout for the best light, not only on grain seeding, but on the introduction of seeded grasses as rotation crops. The papers in this issue by S. A. Bedford and J. S. Robson, along with the letter of C. E. Ivens, make up a very fair budget of reliable information on the sorts most likely to suit and the best methods of seeding. The notes of Mr. Copeland, page 24, of January issue, are also valuable, and should be read in connection. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

—A month from now, perhaps in less time, nearly every road in the country will be a quagmire. The province is too new to justify any attempt at making permanent improvements on even the principal thoroughfares, yet these are the very ones where the traffic is sure to get most demoralized. Now is the time to plan for doing all kinds of hauling before the snow melts. Once the wet sets in every trip made to any distance will mean double work and risk of straining horse flesh so badly that it may be unfit for doing its share in the time of seeding, when every hour and every thing in the shape of a horse is of the highest value.

—One way to tell what manner of man is living on the farms you pass along the road is to look at the wood pile. It is a capital index of the quality of the man who owns it. The wood for the year, well seasoned and packed away, speaks well of

the household. Some way one does not fear that the sheriff will be around very soon to sell out the farmer who has a big wood pile on hand. He is there to stay, and he is a man who provides in the present for his future necessities, and so he is not caught unawares. In the busy season meals are not delayed by damp wood, or the team kept in the house an hour in the morning, till enough wood has been chopped to put over the day. Wood pile a year ahead means forecast, thrift, progress. A few sticks round the kitchen door, the axe, with often a broken handle, lying beside them, means shiftlessness, laziness, and all the conditions to ensure a winding up of that concern by the sheriff—if there is enough stuff on the place to warrant such expense.

—A new and greatly improved edition of the Bulletin on Noxious Weeds has just been issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Every farmer in the province should apply for a copy and read it carefully. If he has none, or thinks he has none of these pests on his land, he cannot be too careful to examine all strange plants on his place. If he never took a thought about what weeds were there, he has still a good deal to learn, for the weeds can attend to their own business, if the farmers don't.

—One or two small country papers, with a great deal more zeal than knowledge, have again raised the cry that the Winnipeg Industrial is a private enterprise, of which the profits go into the pockets of the shareholders, and on that account has no right to ask, as it does, a yearly grant of public money. Supporting the logic based on this dense ignorance of what it denounces, one of these critics asks:—

"Is it not time to have done with this bonusing and bolstering and protecting private enterprises with public money?"

Certainly, it would, if there were one iota of truth in the assertions made by this very fresh editor. If such critics, and those who are misled by them, will turn to page 131 of last year's catalogue, they will find something calculated to humble a good deal their pretensions as public advisers.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

## CLOVER.

A correspondent asks why so little is made of clover in this country. The first and most obvious reason is that it will not grow. It has been tried ever since settlement began, and on black loam especially it is pretty certain to kill out the first winter. It does better on a white clay soil, and at plenty of places it will be found growing freely in the ditches alongside the railway grades. This is partly owing to the cover provided by the snow, partly to the soil being more suitable. On the east side of the Red River it does much better than on the west. Round St. Boniface, Kentucky blue grass and white clover will take hold of their own accord, and do much to choke down the stink weed on land gone out of cultivation on account of stink weed. The further east we go the clover does better, and very excellent stands of white clover can be seen at Whitemouth. The red does fairly well also. This is on land newly cleared of pine. In Minnesota, where 40 years ago there was a general opinion that no clover would live through the winters, it is now common to see south of St. Paul crops of red clover grown for seed alone and paying a fair return. Clover once introduced is an immense aid to the fertilization of some kinds of soil, as the bacteria which thrive on its roots, store up nitrogen, which in its turn becomes a valuable food for the wheat plant. Peas are the only grain now grown in Manitoba which possess the same fertilizing power as clover. This is one of the questions on which we have a good deal yet to find out. It is rather curious that stock not familiar with white clover do not seem to take kindly to it.

## PLANNING FOR A HOMESTEAD.

"G. F.," Broadview, writes:—"Should like a few hints on the following question. Having found a supply of water at a depth of 9 feet on my place, 600 yards from present location; I have to remove buildings, etc., over there this summer. As the well is on the north side of a bank, among some scrub, to be conveniently near the water, I have to place the house on top of the bank with gentle slope to east and south. About three acres in front and sides good land to cultivate. What trees and shrubs would the quickest make a windbreak, and would cuttings or seed be the strongest and best? I suppose if the land was broken shallow in May, and backset in October, it would be ready for seed or cuttings in May, 1898?"

Note.—The location is a favorable one as far as the house and grounds are concerned, but the farm buildings should be placed so as to make sure dung-hill and stable water will not soak into the well and poison you in a few years. Rome was not built in a day, and a home is not made here in one or two years. Read what has been said this month and lately about tree planting, and you will soon see the unwisdom of trying to plant any permanent trees for two years. Break up your land as early in the spring as you can and scatter a little rotted manure on it, even before the snow goes off. Plow deep and narrow, tear well up with the most suitable implements you have or can borrow, and, if possible, plant potatoes, sow flax, or barley, or a pound or two of turnip seed, either separate or altogether.

The best crop may not be worth fencing, but if your stock get a good fall bite off it, and the pigs help to cultivate is as well, so much the better for your future trees. Two years' cultivation, going deeper each time, moderate manuring and green crop such as potatoes and peas. Then plan for trees. It may be best to plant part, and seed part. Maples to start with, then put in elms, white ash, and later on a few shrubs in the shelter they make.

## THE PURE BRED SIRE.

A Beautiful Plains farmer writes:—"I have read your editorial on our famous Rule 25, which reads, 'No prizes will be granted after the year 1896 to animals born in 1897 or after that year, which have not registered pure bred sires.' You see that it is only for foals, calves, lambs and pigs of this year that this rule governs, but next year yearlings will be included, and so on until all the stock in the show comes under it. No very great hardships in that, is there? Some critics seem to have an idea that the females must be pure bred also. Not so; it is only on the sire's side that we require the pure blood. After reading your writing again, you seem to leave it open as to whether our directors are right or wrong. It is not expected that this rule will stop these so-called pure bred, fine pedigreed stallions that are filling our country with nondescript colts, but rather show those parties that have good animals that we are in sympathy with them. And also, by hanging up good prizes, will induce breeders to patronize them. One prominent agriculturist of Portage Plains says this rule will kill our society as dead as a hammer. It was also predicted when we began building the agricultural hall, it meant sure and swift ruin. The hall is built and paid for, and the society free of all debt. If this other prediction works the same way, we will have excellent reason to congratulate the directors on the stand they have taken. As to the oat sack being half of the breed, surly you (as I know Mr. Sirett) don't think that an animal from a pure bred sire will winter better at a straw stack than a scrub. In fact, the latter would most likely win, but it is the form we are after when we breed to pure breeds. Beef, no doubt, hides a lot of defects, and when you get it on a good form you have something that shows its breeding. I may have written somewhat disconnectedly on this subject, but I hope discussion will bring out some one more able to wield the pen than I."

Note.—We do not at all question the soundness of the decision of the directors. As before hinted, there may be a rare case—very rare—in which no harm would come from the use of a cross-bred sire, say the son of an Ayrshire bull and a deep milking Shorthorn cow, to breed dairy cows; if the owner cannot get one absolutely pure, for in this case the milking blood is the thing we want and are breeding for.

But the society should be an educator, and the object lessons it presents should be able, as they well are, to prove the importance of adhering to sires in which ancestry and individual merit combine. Every registered sire does not show the same good results, but pedigree is the line along which we can most confidently look for the class of sires that will elevate the character and profit of our stock breeding and feeding. Whether the scrub or the better beast will do best at the straw stack is no part of the case, but the champions of the straw stack system should be invited to exhibit samples to compare with the other sorts. As to the relation of feeding to improvement in strain. All the early improvers crowded their stock with good feed, finding which foods did best

## PUREST AND BEST.

# Windsor Salt

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

FOR MAKING BUTTER.

FOR MAKING CHEESE.

Composed of Natural Crystals—uniform—and dissolves readily.

WINDSOR SALT CO., LIMITED

WINDSOR, ONT.  
1897

For

# \$1.50

You will receive

The

Weekly

Nor'-Wester

and

Nor'-West

Farmer

For One Year.

Send in your \$1.50 and receive both papers for 12 months.

Address—THE NOR'-WESTER,

WINNIPEG.

# SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS  
FOR 1897.

Illustrated Catalogue  
mailed on application

Send to KEITH & CO., P.O. BOX 333, Winnipeg

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



and which beasts got most good out of them. In this way they selected those that gave evidence of early maturity as the foundation of their best strains of stock. There are brutes to-day, both pure and graded, which no far-seeing farmer would keep for breeding, just because they are miserably poor doers.

## COW POINTERS.

David Munroe, Neepawa, writes The Farmer:—"I must congratulate you on the excellence The Farmer is attaining. The articles from Dairy Commissioner Macdonald, Dr. Torrance and Mr. Stevenson are worth a whole year's subscription. In fact, the teaching of the January number alone, if carried into practice in any farmer's work, would be worth more than the cost of subscriptions for his whole lifetime. I have the old numbers of The Farmer for many years past. A little item in one of them has been worth many times more to me than the whole cost. 'Feed the cow a gallon of whole oats twice a day for a week or two before calving, and never have any trouble from retaining the afterbirth.' We never had an instance of failure where we did it."

Note.—Once we earned our own living by cow-keeping. That was a good few months ago, and if our memory is correct, the cow doctors prescribed for retention of the placenta scorched oats, given to the cow when warm. Some of these old wives' prescriptions may not really lead to the results attributed to them, but we shall be glad to hear from any one else on this subject, if they have had experience. Right feed makes an easy-calving cow.

## HOLSTEIN BEEF.

"Holstein Breeder" asks why there is such a prejudice against Holstein beef. He has no difficulty in selling females, either pure or graded, but nobody wants the steers. It may be prejudice and it may not. In 1895 a Winnipeg butcher fed a capital Holstein for Christmas beef (principally on potatoes), but it is a fact that the leading butchers and exporters don't want Holsteins, except at figures that can be made for sausage meat. This dislike to Holstein beef is as pronounced on the other side of the line as here. Till the buyers change their minds, the wisest thing to do with grade Holstein male calves is to knock them on the head, or turn them into veal selling at from two to six months old, according to the season and the markets open to you.

## HARDY FRUITS.

Mr. John Craig, Horticulturist at the Ottawa Experiment Station, writing to The Farmer regarding the experiments with fruit by A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, already noticed in The Farmer, says:—"Mr. Stevenson is undoubtedly situated in one of the most favorable localities, from a fruit grower's standpoint, that can be found in Manitoba. I am, however, confident and exceedingly hopeful that most beneficial results will follow the excellent work of Mr. Stevenson. The fruits for the future in Manitoba, in my opinion, will be those that are produced from seed grown within the border of the province, and in this connection I would urge that special efforts should be made by those interested in fruit culture to plant in the province the seeds of all varieties that are hardy enough to produce fruit. In this way the influence of climate and soil may be transmitted, and there is every reason to hope that within a few generations of fruits, we shall be able to produce varieties adapted to the trying conditions which prevail in even the most favorable portions of Manitoba."

## WOODY ROOTS—BROME GRASS.

E. C. Jones, Buck Lake, Regina, writes:—"Could you inform us as to whether wheat or barley could be successfully sown as a nursing plant to the Austrian Brome grass? Our soil is a heavy clay loam. How may rose bushes and buffalo brush be successfully stamped out?"

Note.—Mr. Bedford objects to any nursing plant in this country. A few handfuls of barley might be tolerated, but grass will not do as well in the bottom of a grain crop here as in the old country. Perhaps the reason is the want of rain and the shortness of the summer season. See further elsewhere in this issue about Brome grass.

In limited number they are not of much account. As they get more troublesome, plow in narrow furrows and shake out the roots with the likeliest harrow you have for collecting them in rows across the field to be gathered off in a wagon or burnt when dry. This takes perseverance and some time, but will do the work as well as anything we know. Repeat the dose once or twice, and on a piece of this well-worked land sow your Brome grass in early July. If brought to the surface in warm weather, woody roots must die. If anybody can tell us a better plan, please bring it along now.

## HARROWING AT SMALL COST.

Walter Brydon, Neepawa, writes:—"Hitch up your odd horse to one section of your harrows, tie it alongside of your off horse when plowing, and as soon as

your plowing is done, you are ready to sow."

Note.—This is ease combined with speed. Thanks, Walter, for this excellent reminder; it will be new to many.

"J. S. L." on grass and "G. C." on hay loader, will find answers in Farmer. "H. A.," Regina, should write the dairy department at Ottawa without delay for their latest bulletin on ice storage for creameries.

## A LIVE YOUNG INSTITUTE.

President Lothian, of the Pipestone Institute, writes The Farmer:—"We have got a good strong Institute of 52 members, and have had one or two very successful meetings, and hope to have many more at one of which we may hope to see you present to address us. It seems to be the general opinion that outside talent is required to keep up interest in meetings, under the impression that 'A prophet hath no honor in his own country.' As a general thing we have not suffered greatly from this view of the matter. We usually succeed in having representative gatherings at all our different organization meetings. By having an outsider now and then we shall, I think, be able another winter to keep up a good interest in the work, and which is much required."

## RUINOUS FREIGHT RATES.

W. R. Tucker, Saskatoon, writes:—"I see a very good article in your February issue by Mr. Turk, of Elkhorn, headed 'A

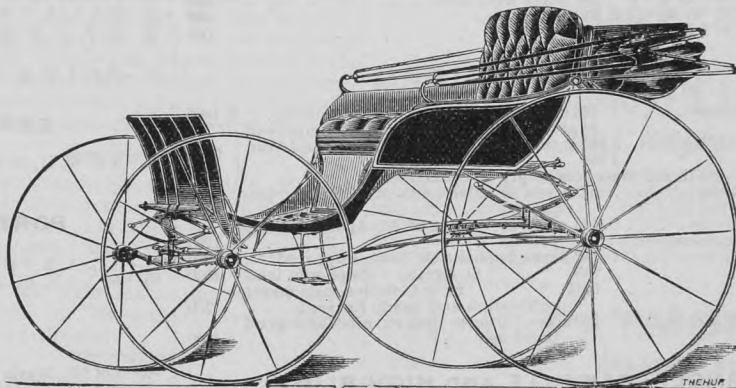
## DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT A FARM IN MANITOBA?

IF SO, SEND FOR LISTS OF PROPERTIES TO

**R. J. SHRIMPTON, 228 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.**

**LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS.**

1898



We wish to draw your attention to the class of goods we are offering the public. Our motto is, a good article at a fair price. We control the Brantford Carriage Co. carriages, which are admitted to be the best in Canada; the Chicago Aermotor windmills, which have no equal in America; the Fort Wayne Reversible Road-making Machines, and the Vessot Grain Grinders. We also carry a full and complete line of Harness, Pumps, etc.

See our new cart, the best rider in America; no horse motion.

The Massey Harris Co. agents represent us at all their agencies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

ADDRESS



**JOSEPH MAW & CO.**

MARKET SQUARE,

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

The terms offered are: One-tenth cash down, balance in nine equal annual payments, with a low rate of interest.

STONEWALL AND BALMORAL DISTRICTS. PRICE

1.-N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30, 14, 1 W . . . . .	Excellent buildings and large cultivation \$	1200
2.-N.E. 28, 14, 1 W . . . . .	Concave house and partly improved . .	350
3.-S.W. 30, 15, 2 E . . . . .	Comfortable buildings, 12 acres cultivated	500
4.-S.W. 32, 15, 2 E . . . . .	" " 12	500
5.-S.E. 6, 16, 2 E . . . . .	Unimproved, good wheat land . . . . .	600
6.-N.E. & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S.E. 16, 15, 4 E . . . . .	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1000
7.-N.W. & W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.E. 34, 12, 2 E . . . . .	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	(Offers invited)
8.-S.W. & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S.E. 35, 12, 2 E . . . . .	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"

9.—S.E. 18, 10, 6, E . . . . .	80 acres under cultivation, house and stable	\$ 1000
10.—S.W. 24, 7, 7, E . . . . .	Log buildings and large cultivation . . .	500
11.—Lot 5, Lorette . . . . .	177 acres; improved farm cheap at . . .	900
12.— " 20 and 21, Lorette . . . . .	{ 352 acres, inner and outer two miles, com- fortable buildings and large cultivation .	2000
13.— " 66, St. Anne's . . . . .	200 acres extra good buildings and large cultivation . . . . .	900

14.—S.E. 35 & N. E. 20, 1, 4 E . . .	Excellent half section unimproved . . .	\$ 1200
15.—E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36, 1, 4 E . . .	Good stock farm, hay abundant . . .	800
16.—N.E. 6, 1, 5 E . . .	Log buildings and cultivation . . .	600
17.—S.E. 28, 1, 5 E . . .	No improvements . . .	400
18.—N.W. 28, 1, 5 E . . .	Log buildings and 40 acres cultivated . . .	500
19.—S.E. 28, 2, 5 E . . .	No improvements . . .	400
20.—N.W. & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. 18, 4, 5 E . . .	240 acres wild land . . .	500
21.—S.W. & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. 30, 4, 5 E . . .	" " " " . . .	500
22.—S.W. 10 & E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S.E. 9, 5, 3 E . . .	" " " " . . .	500

23.—Lot 4, St. Andrews . . . . .	188 acres, 10 miles north of Winnipeg . .	\$ 1000
24— " 29, . . . . .	44 acres, outer 2 miles only, unimproved . .	250
25.—Lots 72, 73, 74, St. Norbert . .	865 acres, at St. Norbert village, wild land .	9000
and Lot 14, " . . . . .	154 " . . . . .	
(Will sell these lots singly or collectively)		
26.—Lot 613, St. Agathe . . . . .	155 acres, 15 miles south of Winnipeg, im- proved . . . . .	1600
27.— " 559, " . . . . .	160 acres at Village of St. Agathe, unim- proved . . . . .	1200
29.—Lot 232 " . . . . .	160 acres opposite St. Jean, improved . .	900
30.— " 532 " . . . . .	240 " " St. Agathe Village, wild land .	1500
31.—N. ¼ Lot 150 " . . . . .	62½ " " near Letellier, half under cultivation and ready for seed . .	750
32.—Lots 290 and 292, St. Agathe .	240 acres, 110 acres broken, nice farm, good buildings . . . . .	1800

33.—Lot 16, Headingly	24 chns. wide, 800 acres, fine buildings and largely cultivated	\$ 7000
34.—S. W. 10, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. 3, 11, 5 W	240 acres wild land	500
35.—N. W. & W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. 23, 9, 1 W	240 " " " level prairie	600
36.—N. W. 26, 11, 3 W	160 " " " unimproved fine prairie	800
37.—N. E. & E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. 4, 9, 2 E	235 " " " near La Salle Station	1000

38.—S.W. 36, 2, 9 W . . . . .	5 miles south of Manitou, unimproved .	\$ 500
39.—W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36, 4 9 W . . . . .	Excellent stock farm, near St. Leon . .	1000
40.—N.W. 16, 5, 9 W . . . . .	Buildings and cultivation near Somerset.	650

41.—S.E. 20, 4, 13 W . . . . .	Partly summer fallowed, log buildings . . .	\$ 7
42.—All 13, 4, 14 W . . . . .	Excellent section, unimproved . . . . .	300

45.—S.E. 6, 1, 24 W . . . . . Comfortable buildings, 50 acres cultivated \$ 6

46—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18, 9, 23 W . . . . .	Large summer fallow and small house . . \$ 10
47.—N.W. 24, 7, 27 W . . . . .	Nearly all summer fallowed, no buildings . . 8
48.—S.E. 22, 7, 26 W . . . . .	Small cultivation, no buildings . . . . .
49.—S.W. 22, 8, 27 W . . . . .	Very comfortable buildings and large cultivation . . . . .
50.—N.W. 10, 9, 26 W . . . . .	" " " " " " " " " " " "
51.—N.W. 6, 8, 23 W . . . . .	Frame house, log out-buildings, and 50 acres broken . . . . .
52.—N.W. 19, 8, 23 W . . . . .	Small cultivation . . . . .

53.—N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.W. 18, 16, 22 W	80 acres near Strathclair, unimproved . . . \$
54.—N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3, 16, 20 W	160 Newdale, 30 acres new breaking
55.—N.W. 24, 14, 21 W	Good stock farm, no buildings
56.—E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22, 14, 21 W	plenty of hay
57.—S.W. 24, 14, 20 W	" no buildings
58.—S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 14, 21 W	Fine place for mixed farming
59.—S.W. 27, 12, 21 W	Unimproved
60.—E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28, 12, 20 W	Excellent grain farm, no buildings, large new breaking
61.—N.E. 2, 15, 20 W	40 acres cultivated, frame dwelling

62.—S.E. 19, 11, 16 W . . . . . 7 miles north of Douglas, improved, good  
well water . . . . .

64.—S.E. 7, 11, 7 W. . . . . No improvements, considerable timber. \$ 40  
65.—N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  & S. E. 2, 13, 3 W. . . . One mile west of Marquette. fine hay land 150

66.—Lot 125, Maria Ave. . . . . Fort Rouge, large frame house on stone foundation, being Street No. 375 . . \$ 250  
67.—Lot 5 in Blk. 10, McWilliam st. No. 440, frame house on lot 28 x 112, to a lane . . . . . 100

NOTE.—These prices are liable to change at any time. If they do not suit you make me an offer and it will receive favorable consideration.

210 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

IF YOU DON'T WANT A FARM, KINDLY DETACH AND SHOW THIS TO ONE WHO DOES



Good Handling Steer," and I think myself that too much stress cannot be put on the necessity of breeding from pure bred bulls, and I think, with Mr. Turk, if the railroads and government (especially railroads) would do more than they have done in the way of bringing pure bred bulls into the country, it would prove a lasting benefit. Some four years ago I bought a thoroughbred bull in Regina and had him shipped to Dundurn station, a distance of 150 miles at a cost of \$35 freight. I told the agent that I understood there was a reduction allowed on pure bred animals. He said there was for bringing them into the country, but this one was already in. There are several ranchers and farmers in this vicinity that I know of who are in need of thoroughbred bulls, but rather than pay such exorbitant rates, they (very unwisely) intend using grade bulls. Several that I know would have tried to procure bulls from Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater (as advertised in your paper) but from the fact that they delivered only as far as Regina. One thing I would suggest, that all breeders who have animals for sale should ascertain the lowest freight rates on animals to different points, so that a farmer or any other person, who is not conversant with railroad red tape business, could find out from the breeder the exact cost of an animal delivered at his nearest railway station."

Note.—This is a very bad case. But the railroad alone is not to blame for the high cost of carrying a pure bred bull. They could as well carry ten as one in the same car. You are carried yourself at a certain rate per mile because experience has shown that a paying train can be run at that rate owing to the number who want to travel. If only one man in a whole country wants to bring in a pedigreed bull, he cannot fairly complain that the car he travels in alone must be paid for. Farmers must combine to take in more bulls at a time, and then apply at headquarters for a rate that is not prohibitory, as this was. The rates are more reasonable now, and it is well to know them before shipping. All that can be said in favor of good sires is more than true; it is a necessity, if we are to live by stock-raising. Every one contemplating the purchase of pure bred stock should keep in mind that they are now carried in every case at half rates.

#### TREE PLANTING AND WHITEWASHING.

W. P. Hunt, Earlswood, writes:—"I would like to get the recipes for whitewashing that were in The Farmer in the winter of 1895. I intend planting a windbreak, the land for which was broke on the 12th day of June, 1896. Would you advise me whether to plant trees in spring, or to crop and plant trees in fall, as the land will be pretty soddy this spring?"

Answer—The ground is still too new for tree planting. Plow it deeper in May, manure it with rotted manure and plant it in potatoes. Next spring plant; no good to plant here in the fall.

The three recipes for whitewashing are as follows:—

Slake in boiling water half a bushel of lime, keeping it fairly covered with water during the process. Strain it, to remove the sediment that will fall to the bottom, and add to it a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; 3 lbs. of ground rice boiled in water to a thin paste;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. powdered Spanish whiting and 1 lb. clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix the different ingredients thoroughly, and let the mixture stand for several days. When ready to use apply it hot. If a less quantity is desired, use the same proportions. This is said to be the way the U. S. Government whitens its lighthouses.

A good whitewash for use upon outside

work may be prepared as follows: Slake in boiling water  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of lime, and strain as before. Add to this 2 lbs. sulphate of zinc, and 1 lb. salt dissolved in water. If any color but white is desired, add about 3 lbs. of the desired coloring matter, such as painters use in preparing their paints. Yellow ochre will make a beautiful cream color, and browns, reds, and various shades of green are equally easily obtained.

Another excellent wash, lasting almost as well as any ordinary paint, may be prepared for outside work as follows:—Slake in boiling water  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of lime. Strain so as to remove all sediment. Add 2 lbs. sulphate of zinc, 1 lb. common salt, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. whiting, thoroughly dissolved. Mix to proper consistency with skimmed milk, and apply hot. If white is not desired, add enough coloring matter to produce the right shade. Those who have tried the recipe consider it much superior, both in appearance and durability, to ordinary washes, and some have not hesitated to declare that it compares very favorably with good lead paints. It is much cheaper than paint, and gives the houses and yards to which it is applied a very attractive appearance.

S. M. Barre writes The Farmer:—"Every boiler is now subject to a yearly inspection, and its owner to a fee of \$5, which he must pay to the inspector. Whilst we recognize the sagacity of such legislation, when applied to boilers doing regular work, at a high pressure, we must acknowledge that it becomes an imposition when applied to cheese and butter factory boilers, and other small boilers now in use on many farms.

"For cheese factories, steam is used in many cases only four or five months a year three or four hours a day at that, at low pressure, and in many instances for heating purposes only. A number of farmers are now using small boilers, costing between \$50 and \$60. It must be therefore conceded that a yearly inspection of such boilers is superfluous, and an inspection fee amounting to from 5 to 10 per cent. of a dairyman's inspection, calls for the immediate attention of our legislators.

"It is to be hoped that during the present session of parliament, the law regulating boiler inspection will be so amended as to place cheese and butter factory boilers in a special class, calling for less frequent inspection and subject to a fee more in proportion with the investment."

Fairplay creamery, near Pilot Mound, has made arrangements for another season's business. The milk of 1,200 cows is expected, and last year's maker, Mr. Johansson, is again engaged. This creamery last year made the record price of 21 cents for its output, and dairying booms accordingly.

#### Why Some Dealers Sell the Rank and Muddy Butter Colors.

Some storekeepers and dealers in creamery supplies sell the rank and muddy Butter Colors because of the large profits they realize from their sale.

It is the buttermaker who suffers after using such colors. Butter colors, with the common imitation colors, is poor in shade, and the keeping quality of the butter is spoiled.

Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color" gives the true golden tint of June at all seasons of the year; it never fades; it is by far the strongest, therefore the cheapest.

Butter colored with Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color" commands the very highest price.

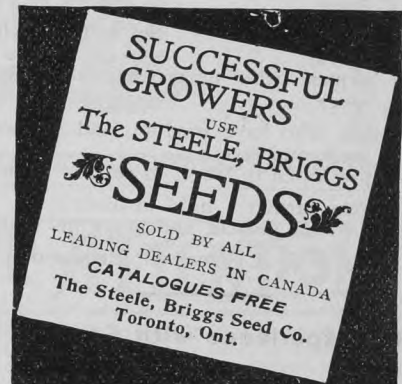
## LOOK AT OUR LINES.

**BINDERS, MOWERS, RAKES,  
STRAW CUTTERS (8 Styles),  
ROOT PULPERS and SLICERS.  
DISC HARROWS, IRON HARROWS,  
GRAIN GRINDERS and CRUSHERS,  
HORSE POWERS, JACKS,  
BUFORD PLOWS (Canadian & American).  
PRAIRIE AND BRUSH BREAKERS,  
CIRCULAR SAWS, FANNING MILLS.**

If our goods are not handled in your locality drop us a post-card saying what you want and we will quote prices that will surprise you.

**JOHN WATSON MFG. CO.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

N.B.—We have moved into our new premises, 134 Princess St., and will be pleased to see both old and new customers. 1900



1871

## PLANT NORTHERN GROWN TREES THAT WILL GROW

And pay you for your enterprise. I can supply you with Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, 2 to 10 feet high, Tree Seedlings at 50c. and \$1.00 per 100. Raspberries at \$3.00 per 100. Small Fruits, Strawberry and perennial Flowering Plants at reasonable prices. Guaranteed hardy and suitable to the climate.

For prices write to

**H. L. PATMORE,  
1838  
BRANDON NURSERY.**



Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

## FIELD.

## Two Kinds of Farmers.

There are two kinds of farmers on earth to-day,  
 Just two kinds of farmers; no more, I say.  
 Not the "hayseed" and "dude," for 'tis  
 'pretty well known  
 That they both have ridiculous ways of  
 their own.  
 Not the "tenant" and "lord," for to reckon  
 on that way,  
 The one does the farming, the other to  
 pay.  
 Not the humble and proud, for they both  
 have their share  
 Of hardships and sorrows, of trouble and  
 care.  
 Not the happy and sad, for this cannot be.  
 Since each has a share of sadness and glee.  
 No; the two kinds of farmers on earth  
 to-day  
 Are the men who work, and the men who  
 play.  
 Now, what I mean by "the farmers who  
 play,"  
 Are farmers who idle their time away;  
 Are ever behind, like the tail of a cow,  
 They live in the "future," and not in the  
 "now."  
 And what I mean by "the farmers who  
 work,"  
 Are farmers who never their duty will  
 shirk.  
 Are men who have wisdom, and shrewd-  
 ness, and tact,  
 To know when to labor, to rest, or to act.  
 For every farmer I hold in disdain,  
 Who uses his muscle, and never his brain.

—J. A. Rowland, Beausejour.

## My Experience with Grasses.

By J. S. Robson, Manilou.

In introducing to you my experience with cultivated grasses, I may state that my farm is rather flat, with a rich black loam top and clay subsoil. In the spring of 1891 I sowed my first timothy. I sowed about 12 pounds of seed per acre by hand. I got one good crop of hay from it, but the second crop was very short. I cut part of it for seed, and have grown my own seed most of the time since. I have sown timothy seed mixed with grain and sown with a broadcast seeder, but it seldom gave satisfactory results. I have always had good results from sowing not more than five pounds of seed per acre on barley land. I manure the land and plow it well, then harrow, and sow the barley with a drill; then harrow and sow the timothy seed with a seeder, then roll with a heavy land roller. I have never missed a crop when sown in that way. My reason for not sowing more than four or five pounds of seed per acre is that I can get two or three crops of hay, but if I sow ten or twelve pounds, I only get one crop worth cutting. It gets thick, short and fine in the bottom. I have tried four kinds of clover, and they proved failures. They all winter-killed except white or White Dutch, and it is of very little use except for pasture.

Then I started to gather some native grass seed. I saw Mr. Bedford, of the experimental farm. He thought drop seed was one of our best grasses for hay. It made nice hay, but, like the most of our native grasses, was rather late in starting to grow in the spring, and the frost

dries them up early in the fall, so that they are of very little use for fall pasture.

Then about 1889 I got from Ottawa experimental farm, I think, 26 envelopes with grass seed. I put them in a piece of land well sheltered. Kentucky blue grass and Orchard grass grew well, but winter-killed. The next year I picked the Austrian Brome grass out, believing it to be hardy and a strong grower. It started to grow very early in the spring, and kept green until very late in the fall. I saved the seed and got Mr. Bedford to get me four pounds of seed. I sowed it on a piece of root land, and I sowed a piece of timothy at the side of it. It was a taller and heavier crop than the timothy, and I found it to stand the winter better. The most of the Austrian Brome grass I have sown was sown by hand on land without any other crop being sown with it. I sowed some with a flax crop; it grew well. I seeded down about 15 acres of it last year, harrowing it well after sowing. Part of it was sown about the first of June and the balance of it later. The first sown was from one to two feet high in the fall, and part of the last sown was nearly as heavy and made good fall pasture. There was 24 acres of timothy along side of it that was cut for seed, and if cut high, cattle would feed on it in the fall in preference to feeding on the native grass, but my cattle very seldom left the Brome grass to feed on the timothy. I believe it to be the best pasture grass that I have seen in this country for our climate. It gives a larger amount of seed, and can be threshed with a threshing machine. There are three native grasses I do not like. They are sweet grass, Colorado blue grass and skunk grass. The last is the worst on stock. The less experience you have with them the better.

Mr. Robson's farm is near the Pembina river, and 100 or more feet above it, therefore, well drained. It is rich and well adapted for a good hay crop. His objection to thick seeding for hay of any variety was supported by all who took part in the discussion that followed, and the weight of evidence was against sowing grass in the bottom of grain, as is the practice in the old country, though grass so sown will make a wonderful showing, if a few loads of manure are scattered over it in early winter. But where stock can pasture it in the fall there is most profit in seeding at midsummer on well prepared land, and not at all thick. For timothy, 5 lbs., for Brome grass, 10 lbs. of sound seed will give the best succession of hay crops. Sown thick, the bottom fills up the roots get matted, and any crop after the first becomes fit only for pasture. Every one recognizes the fact that native grasses may make capital hay, but there is too little aftermath. While Brome is good early and late, as pasture and makes good hay also when wanted.

## Manuring and Grass Rotation.

C. E. Ivens writes The Farmer from Virden as follows. We value this communication as a sample of the result of intelligent reading, as well as for the light it gives on a knotty question:—

"Your article in The Nor'-West Farmer for December, 1896, entitled 'What Shall We Do With Our Manure?' invites discussion on that question. As for some years past I have been using all the manure I could get from a considerable quantity of live stock, and have tried the different methods mentioned in your article of December, and have now a method which I think is better than any of them. I will try and describe it briefly. To make myself understood, I must first outline the system of farming I am trying to pursue.

In The Nor'-West Farmer, some time in 1888 or 1889, I read an account by Mr. Waugh of a system pursued by some one he had met in Minnesota, which gave considerably better results than the system generally followed there. It was to divide his farm into fields so that he could see one field with grass along with a grain crop each year; take one crop of hay the first year after seeding, pasture it the second, and break it up the third; then take three or four crops of grain from it, seeding down again with the third or fourth crop. At the time I read this article I was becoming dissatisfied with the results of summer-fallowing, for in a wet season it was almost impossible to get plows to clean in my land, which is a black loam with very little grit in it, and a yellow clay subsoil, and I found that if a wet season followed the fallow, the crop was apt to grow much too rank, and be late in ripening, and consequently get damaged by frost. More than this, couch grass, which my land seems very ready to grow, was only made worse by fallowing, unless a great deal of extra labor was given to the grassy patches. So I thought I would try the plan outlined above, and I have followed it steadily ever since. I have not yet got properly into the rotation, because when I began I had not all my prairie land broken, and some years I have not been able to fence, so that I have had to take two crops of hay from fields, and then pasture them two years instead of one, but this year I hope to break up the last of my prairie land, and get most of the fencing done, so that in future I will be able to follow the system properly seeding one field and breaking up another every year. And now, to come to my plan of applying manure. It is to spread it every day all winter, stormy days excepted, fresh from the stable on the field that is to be pastured the next summer, and clean up every bit of manure that is left whenever I can get time in the summer. By this means the difficulties you mention in your December article, viz., the difficulty of plowing in and the loose state of the soil caused by plowing in coarse manure are avoided entirely, because the cattle treading on it while grazing, and the year's exposure to the weather, completely break it up. In the summer of 1895 I broke a field part of which had been manured in 1894 in exactly the same manner as we break new prairie and backset it, and the manure did not interfere with the plow in the least. Another difficulty you mention, that of annual weeds, is also avoided to a large extent, as the cattle tread the seeds into the ground, and they grow, and the plants are then eaten off. Any that are left are disposed of by the thin breaking and deep backsetting, which also kills couch grass pretty well. This plan also has the advantage of putting the manure on the land while it is at its full strength, with only one handling, and that mostly done at the season when work is least pressing. It also gives a very much larger amount of pasture than will grow without the manure, especially in dry weather, keeps it green later in the fall, and keeps the grass from killing out. The grass I have used so far has been principally timothy. I have never failed to get a good catch, except my first year, when I tried to bury my seed with a roller. It must be buried with a harrow or drilled in. The field I am manuring this winter was seeded in the spring of 1894 with wheat put in on spring plowing. It consists of 50 acres of timothy, with two acres of K. McIvor's native rye grass running right through the middle of it, and half an acre of Austrian Brome grass in one corner. In 1895 I had a heavy crop of hay all over the field, and a medium crop in 1896. As nearly as I could judge from appearance, without testing by weight, I think the timothy and native rye grass were about equal.



# Guard Against MILK FEVER.

## BETTER THAN A MONEY PRIZE.

The well-known and successful breeders and exhibitors of Ayrshire Cattle, the Messrs. Wm. Stewart, Jr., & Sons, of Menie, Ont., under date of Sept. 10th, 1896, say, "One of our Ayrshire cows has just come through the *critical third year* with her calf, without even a touch of Milk Fever; and we believe that it is the regular use of Herbageum which has kept her in such prime health.

"We have used Herbageum for ten years and consider it the finest known preparation for purifying the blood and putting and keeping the whole system in perfect working order; ensuring much better returns in milk, while sustaining the animal in flesh. The extra returns from the food used equals a good profit over and above the cost of Herbageum."

Send for a pamphlet and mention this paper.

THE BEAVER MFG. CO., GALT, ONT.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

1865

# SMOKE MYRTLE NAVY

SEE T&B IN



GILT LETTERS  
ON EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.  
NONE OTHER GENUINE.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON COMPANY, LTD., HAMILTON.

in yield, and the Austrian Brome grass not quite so good. For fall pasture, after taking off a hay crop, the timothy seems to be the best, if there is rain, but if there is no rain, it is of little use. The Brome grass did not appear to make much growth after cutting, but the stock seem very fond of it as hay, more so than they are of timothy, and I think it is well worth a more extensive test. Last spring I seeded down 50 acres of timothy and native rye grass mixed. I grow my own seed of both these grasses, but have not yet saved any seed from the Brome. I kept all the native rye grass for seed, so cannot say what quality of hay it makes, or what kind of aftermath it would grow if cut early.

### Noxious Weeds.

The Pipestone Farmers' Institute has forwarded the following resolution to the local municipal council:—

It is the opinion of the Pipestone Farmers' Institute that by-laws should be passed by the council of Pipestone municipality.

1. To cause the sweepings of all cars containing seeds of any kind to be burned or in some other way destroyed.

2. To compel the grain elevators to erect dust and seed houses, where the small seeds are now blown outside, and that said seeds be collected and destroyed by the person or persons in charge of the elevator.

3. To prohibit threshing machines from moving from one farm to another without first sweeping the seeds from the outside of the separator, and then running the separator at least five minutes, when empty, to clear out all seeds that may remain inside.

4. That all lands which have been cultivated, but are now vacant, be especially inspected as to noxious weeds and proper

means be taken for the destruction of any noxious weeds found thereon.

5. That stringent means should be exercised for the destruction and eradication of tumbling mustard wherever found.

The above resolutions will commend themselves to any farmer, and it is to be hoped that the council will not be slow in acting on them.

At a number of fairs a very useful rule is now followed, and should be introduced everywhere. Let the gentlemen who are now preparing rules for local summer and fall fairs make a note of it. "No exhibitor of domestic manufactures is allowed to show anything but a new article, and one which has not taken a prize before. A declaration to that effect must be made before the exhibitor is allowed to enter his or her goods." This rule not only shuts out a class of exhibitors who travel from fair to fair throughout the province, but would exclude a lot of articles that have annually taken prizes for the past ten years.

## YOUR ATTENTION



**Our No. 1 Collection** contains 33 full sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1, as follows: Bean, dwarf; Bean, pole; Beet, early; Cabbage, early; Cabbage, late; Celery, early; Celery, late; Citron; Corn, sweet; Corn, field; Carrot, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Lettuce, early; Lettuce, late; Musk Melon, Water Melon, Onion, red; Onion, yellow; Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Peas, early; Peas, late; Pumpkin, Radish, early; Radish, late; Salsify, Squash, Spinach, Turnip, early; Turnip, sweet; Tomato, and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture.

**Our No. 2 Collection** contains 16 packets for 50c, as follows: Bean, dwarf; Beet, Carrot, Corn, sweet; Cucumber, Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Musk Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Tomato, Turnip, and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture.

**Our No. 3 Collection** contains 8 packets for 25c, as follows: Bean, Beet, Carrot, Onion, Radish, Lettuce, Cucumber, Peas. The above sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers mailed free to any address.

**R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse & Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

The directors of the Holland Agricultural society have, after trying last year a summer show, expressed a strong preference for the new arrangement.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society in England, the red currant called the Comet was exhibited, in which the bunches were six inches long, and some of the berries were half an inch in diameter.

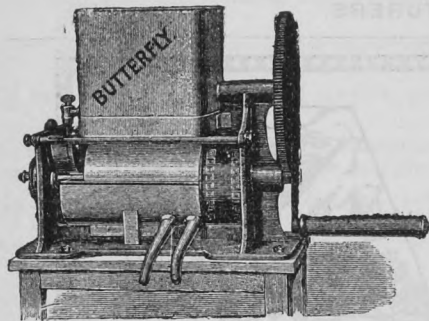
Dairy Commissioner Robertson has had a rapturous welcome in the Northwest wherever he has gone. It may be said that the whole of the butter factories of the Territories will this summer be under his control. New creameries will be put up at Moosomin, Whitewood, Grenfell, Wolseley, Qu'Appelle Station, Saskatoon, Olds, Red Deer and Edmonton. Those already at Indian Head, Regina, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Innisfail and Calgary will also be under his management and looking to his capacity for practical administration, it will be their own fault if those districts fail to do a paying creamery business.

### Seed Grain.

Following the practice of past years, and in order that farmers may be enabled to change their seed, the C. P. R. will, between 1st of March and 10th of May next, transport at one-half tariff rates Nos. 1 and 2 Red Fyfe wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 white oats, and two and six-rowed barley. This arrangement is confined to shipments between stations on the main line, White-mouth to Mitford, inclusive, and branch lines in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Seed grain offered for shipment

must be carefully examined by the shipping agent, and if equal to official sample will bill the shipment at tariff rate, charges to collect, and endorse on way-bill "For seed." On arrival at destination receiving agent will upon execution of a satisfactory bond from consignee that the grain will be sown by him on his farm, and used for no other purpose, reduce the freight charges one-half.

Experience has shown that the kind of turnips that grow much above ground have in them much less feeding value than those that stand high up and are green on top.



## The Butterfly,

For a Dairy of 15 to 20 Cows,

is a hand cream separator that lays itself out to pay for itself in as short a time as the law allows. If you want to know more about it, write for a catalogue and you will have one by return mail.

J. H. ASHDOWN, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



## Winter Excursions

For accommodation of people who have to leave the rigorous climate of the Northwest, excursion tickets are now on sale to

### CALIFORNIA.

A land now clad in the freshest verdure of spring. Tourist car accommodation through. First class sleeping accommodation at lowest rates.

Passengers desirous of a short refreshing ocean voyage can take one of the splendidly equipped Steamers from Victoria, or can go one way returning the other.

### Excursions to Hawaiian Islands.

The Paradise of the Pacific. An Island of perpetual summer.

### Excursions to Japan.

The land of flowers, ferns and butterflies.

European passages going via C.P.R. have choice of five Atlantic ports and twelve lines of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers for Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton and the Continent every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Lowest rates. Quickest time to Kootenay. Rossland, Nelson, Sandon and the Shocan country reached in 2½ days. No stop-overs.

Apply to your nearest agent for pamphlets descriptive of all countries, or write to

ROBERT KERR,

Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

## The Moline Leads.

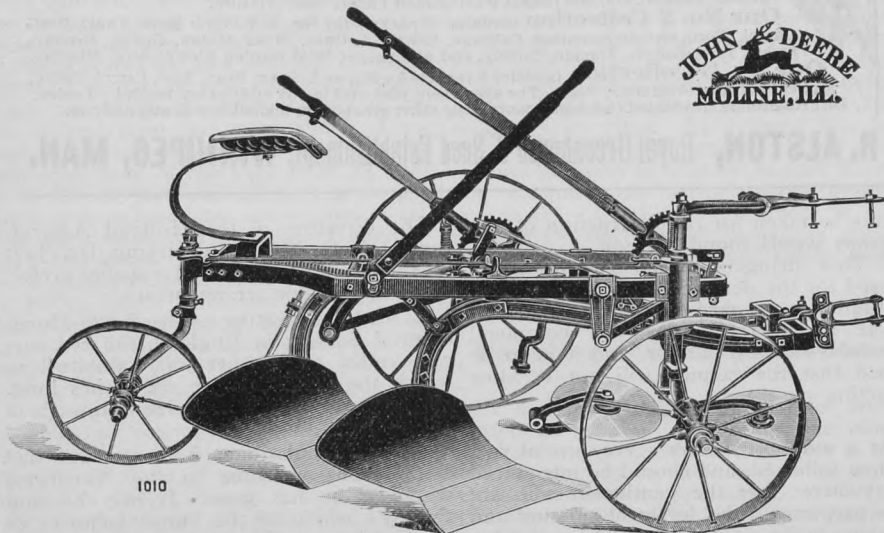
Sells on Sight, Satisfies on Trial.

The Verdict of Dealers, Farmers and Teamsters all over Manitoba is that

◆ The Moline is ◆

## THE LIGHTEST RUNNING AND MOST DURABLE WAGON ON THE MARKET

ASK FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE.



## New Deere Gang Plow

DEERE & CO'S LATEST.

BEAM DRAFT.  
HIGH CLEARANCE.  
SPRING LIFT.

AUTOMATIC IN ITS ACTION.

THE PLOW is RIGHT  
THE PRICE is RIGHT

A Full Line of Farm Implements, Threshers, Carriages, Bicycles, &c., at Winnipeg, and with our Agents throughout the Province.

SEE THEM OR WRITE

# THE FAIRCHILD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.



## POULTRY.

## Manitoba Poultry Exhibition.

The fourth annual exhibition under the auspices of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held in Winnipeg from the 15th to the 20th of February. The Executive of the Association are to be congratulated upon the notable success achieved this year both in point of numbers and quality of the birds shown. One of the great difficulties that they had to contend with was the lack of a suitable place in which to hold the exhibition. Last year the show was held in the Wesley Hall block, since destroyed by fire. The disadvantage of this building was that it was upstairs, but this was compensated for by the fact that the birds could all be shown on one floor. After a thorough canvass of the city this year, it was decided that the most suitable place (in fact, the only one available) was the building recently vacated by Graham & Rolston, on Main street. It was certainly not an ideal place for a poultry show. The birds had to be exhibited on three floors, and it made it a very difficult matter to classify the birds just as they should have been. However, considering the immense number of birds that were brought in, this work was accomplished very satisfactorily. There is no question whatever that the interest is greater and the enthusiasm more pronounced when birds can be shown on one floor in one large building. Judge Butterfield put up the tickets, and it must be admitted by every one that he is a most painstaking and careful judge. Some idea of the work of judging this show may be formed by noting the fact that it was expected that the prize tickets would all be placed on the winning coops by Wednesday night, or, at the outside, not later than Thursday morning, while as an actual matter of fact the judging was not completed until Friday afternoon. Every bird had to be individually examined, and a score card given. It could not be expected that the decisions of the judge would suit everybody. However, we think that, taking it all through, the judge's decisions have been accepted by the exhibitors very well.

With regard to management of the association, there is always something to learn, and we believe the present management have seen several points in which they can change their mode of handling the clerical work which will be to the advantage of the association, and at the same time do away with a possibility of complaints by exhibitors. The association hope to welcome into their ranks quite a lot of new blood as a result of this exhibition, and are always open for suggestions that will tend to increase the interest, improve methods, or any general suggestions that will be to the interest of the members generally.

A very noticeable feature in connection with the exhibition was the fact that birds that were imported with the expectation that they would gather in the prize tickets, were in several cases defeated by Manitoba bred birds. The truth of the matter is that the poultry stock in the hands of Manitoba breeders can hold its own against any show on the American continent, not in point of numbers, of course, but as far as quality and high breeding are concerned. A very interesting feature was the exhibit of Mr. Moore, of Virden, of quite a number of birds imported from Birmingham, England. He had grand birds in Brown Reds, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins. We believe that he will take in good part our mention of the fact that notwithstanding they were imported from so great a distance, they failed

ed to secure the prizes, being beaten by birds that were bred here. The English standard does not correspond exactly with the American standard. On the other side of the water they do not disqualify a Cochin for vulture hock, while on this side they are rigidly disqualified for this. This is the point on which his Cochins were thrown out, though they were grand birds.

The third story of the building was devoted to the lighter breeds and pet stock. In pigeons and rabbits there was a fair sized exhibit, but not at all up to what it should be, even in quantity. There were a few fine Homing Pigeons, but we hardly think the balance of the exhibit was up to Manitoba's usual standard of excellence. In Red Caps there were some ten pens, all of very good quality. The principal exhibitors were from Winnipeg and Carberry. There was rather a nice display of Bantams, including several pens of Sebrights, five pens of Rose Comb Blacks, six of Buff Pekin, and eleven pens of Game. It was around these that the children gathered, and were specially interested in. There was not a poor bird in the lot, and we noticed an especially good pair of Duckwing and Black Red. On this floor were also a very fine pen of Black Javas, and exceedingly large display of all varieties of Game birds, one bird shown by a Portage la Prairie exhibitor scoring 96 points. The display of Leghorns made up the balance on this floor, and we think it will not be questioned that the display in this class would have done no discredit to the New York shows. There were forty-four coops altogether, including the Brown, Buff and White, and one pen of Pyle Leghorns. Some of our breeders have evidently got points down fine with regard to this breed, and we would recommend our readers to make a note in their memories, to look up particularly the Leghorn display at the Winnipeg Industrial in July.

Coming down to the second floor, the first thing that struck the visitor was the much talked of pair of Irish Shamrocks. These occupied the point of honor right at the head of the stairs. We are afraid that some, not thoroughly posted on chicken lore, actually went away from the building with the impression that the color was obtained by feeding the birds all green food. This was the explanation given to many by the caretaker, and he says taken in good faith by quite a number. They were undoubtedly a good specimen of the dyer's art. For ourselves, while it is somewhat amusing to note when seen for the first time, we would be just as well pleased to see the birds in their natural color. We trust we will be pardoned for saying that we hope we will not have a full display of all the colors in this style at the next exhibition. In Cochins there were 23 coops, counting the four varieties. They were undoubtedly a beautiful lot of birds, one hen being, according to the decision of Mr. Butterfield, the best bird he has handled this year. \$25 was offered for this bird, which secured 95½ points. In Langshans there were fourteen coops. Some exceptionally fine birds; we counted seven which scored over 93 points. The display of Dorkings was probably the smallest of any in the exhibition; we only noticed two coops, but they were very good birds.

One of the notable displays in the exhibition was in the Light Brahma class, there being no less than 36 coops. The first prize pullet was a bird weighing 11½ pounds, shown by a Carberry exhibitor, and, we believe, drew from the judge the statement that it was the best all round bird that he had ever marked a score card for.

That the Plymouth Rock enjoys the distinction of being the most popular bird in

Manitoba to-day will be freely admitted by everyone who attended the exhibition. It was the best display of any breed in the show. There were about ninety pens. Of these, Barred Rocks led in point of numbers, there being a magnificent display. Eight breeding pens were in competition, and the birds had to be good that got the tickets. It was a splendid exhibit, and it was very difficult for anyone not an expert judge to make a selection. The winning coops were almost bunched together, so far as the score was concerned, they were so close. In Buff Rocks there were 11 pens. The winning pen scored 183 5-6 points. For this breed, which is comparatively new, this is a score that will not be beaten in many shows, either in the States or Eastern Canada. In White Rocks 25 coops were exhibited. Here again there was some close competition, and Manitoba bred birds got the tickets in preference to birds that were imported.

Coming down stairs to the first floor, there were 57 pens of Wyandottes on exhibition, in golden, silver, white and buff. There was strong competition in each class, no less than six or seven breeding pens. What to our mind was probably the best pen in White Wyandottes were disqualified owing to the fact that the owner tried to make them better by mechanical means. We believe it is a fact that this exhibitor had the sympathy of everyone, as he was not aware that what he did was against the rules of all poultry associations. However, it is a lesson not only to the individual in question, but to all other exhibitors. Had the birds been left in their natural condition, we think there is no question but what they would have got the winning card, and even a possibility of the Governor's cup.

In Black Spanish again there was a grand display, 17 coops, the winning breeding pen taking a score of 185 2-3. Houdans there were 12 coops, three breeding pens, 186½ being the score of the winning pen. All the birds exhibited in this class were from Winnipeg. In Hamburgs, Brandon carried off all the honors, the winning pen scoring 187 5-6. We think this is the highest score of any pen in the show. They were certainly beautiful birds. The pair of Silver Penciled Hamburgs were well worthy of special mention.

In the Polish class there was a fine display, though not so large a class as the others. Portage la Prairie and Brandon were the only exhibitors in this class. Between the two winning pens, first and second, there was only one-half a point of difference.

The display to the left, as you entered the door from the street, gave one longings for Thanksgiving, and tempted one to ask the Lieutenant-Governor, who was a frequent visitor to the show, to make a special proclamation, giving us a Thanksgiving day right away. There was an immense display both of turkeys, ducks and geese. One turkey weighed 42 lbs. It would be hard to specify any particular bird, for the simple reason that there was not a poor bird on exhibition, and those who gained the honors well deserved them. There were some especially fine Pekin ducks.

There was quite a fine display of stuffed birds; also a large number of canaries, love birds, bullfinches, and parrots. While these were mainly the property of one exhibitor, they were a credit to the show. We would like to see a larger display in these classes from parties owning only a few birds, not, however, excluding the display made by the one exhibitor.

In the above comments we have refrained from mentioning names of exhibitors, though in some cases we certainly were tempted to give the names of the owners of extra fine birds. However, a

reference to the prize list, which follows, will give that information fully.

We understand that the association came out just about even. If it were possible next year to get a building that suited more fully the requirements, and was better lighted, we believe that it would mean a greatly increased attendance. These exhibitions should not be looked upon simply as a means of gaining prize money; that is only a minor consideration. If they are to succeed in future, as we believe this one has succeeded, it must be kept strictly in mind by everyone that the improvement of the stock in the hands of the individual farmer in this country is a matter of vast importance. At some other time we will probably go into the matter of importation of eggs for consumption in the country. Instead of importing eggs, Manitoba ought to be exporting, and the money coming in, instead of going out. With a little more attention to the quality of stock, and a little more care in the matter of housing, there is no question but what our farmers could be getting eggs all winter, when eggs mean money, instead of simply getting them during the summer months. Talking with one or two farmers on this matter, they seem to be under the impression that the provincial grant to this show is a waste of money; that the farmer got no benefit, and they spoke of the high prices which fanciers demand for a good bird, and also seemed inclined to think that the birds were bred more for fine points than for utility. We know that in this they are mistaken, and it is our wish to bring fanciers and farmers into closer touch the one with the other. We believe that it is a fact that the question of egg production is as much to the front in the Manitoba breeder's mind to-day as the question of fancy points, and it must be remembered that where a fancier raises one bird that is fit for the exhibition room, where strong competition is to be met, he raises ten birds that for general purposes cannot be beaten, and these birds can be purchased by anyone very cheaply. We know of good birds being sold as low as \$1.50, and at this, or even higher prices, it would be one of the best investments that our farmers could make, both in the matter of egg production and quality of stock.

In bidding good-bye to the show of 1897, we extend our cordial wishes both to exhibitors and visitors that the Winnipeg Industrial, and the next year's show of the Provincial Association, may, at least, come up to the one just held.

#### LIST OF AWARDS.

Light Brahmas—Cock—2, H. A. Chadwick, 88½; 3, A. & G. Curle, 88. Hen—1, H. A. Chadwick, 93½; 2, H. A. Chadwick, 90½; 3, Amos Williams, 88½. Cockerel, 1, J. W. Higginbotham, 92½; 2, W. F. Scarth, 91; 3, H. K. Zavitz, 91. Pullet, 1, H. K. Zavitz, 95; 2, H. A. Chadwick, 93½; 3, W. F. Scarth, 93½.

Buff Cochins—Hen, 1, W. H. Thomas, 92; 2, C. S. Matheson, 90. Pullet, 1, W. H. Thomas, 92.

Partridge Cochins—Cock, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 92½; 2, W. F. Scarth, 89. Hen, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 95½; 2, W. Anderson, 86. Cockerel, 2, H. H. Black, 86½. Pullet, 2, W. Anderson, 87; 3, W. F. Scarth, 84½.

Black Cochins—Hen, 1, W. Anderson, 90½; 2, Hy. Byers, 90. Cockerel, 2, Hy. Byers, 86½; 3, Hy. Byers, 86. Pullet, 1, W. Anderson, 91; 2, W. Anderson, 90½.

White Cochins—Cock, 2, H. A. Chadwick, 86½. Hen, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 90½. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 90½.

Black Langshans—Cock, 1, S. Ling, 94; 2, H. A. Chadwick, 93. Hen, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 93; 2, S. Ling, 91; 3, H. A. Chadwick, 89. Cockerel, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 94; 2, C. S. Matheson, 91. Pullet,

1, H. A. Chadwick, 95½; 2, C. S. Matheson, 92.

White Langshans—Pullet, 1, Sproule & Lawson, 90.

Mottled Javas—Pullet, 1, S. Ling, 93½.

Silver Dorkings—Cock, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 92½. Hen, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 91½. Cockerel, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 94. Pullet, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 96.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cock, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 94; 2, John Todd, 90; 3, S. Ling, 89½. Hen, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 90½; 2, S. Ling, 90; 3, J. Kitson, 89½. Cockerel, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 92½; 2, Wm. Rutherford, 91; 3, John Todd, 90. Pullet, 1, H. K. Zavitz, 91½; 2, W. H. Thomas, 91; 3, G. H. Grundy, 90½.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Cock, 1, John Todd, 92½; 2, John Todd, 90; 3, C. S. Matheson, 89. Hen, 2, C. S. Matheson, 89½; 3, C. S. Matheson, 88½. Cockerel, 2, John Todd, 90½; 3, John Todd, 86½. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 93; 2, John Todd, 92; 3, John Todd, 92.

White Plymouth Rocks—Cock, 1, Rolston & Cumming, 92; 2, S. Ling, 91. Hen, 1, Rolston & Cumming, 93½; 2, Rolston & Cumming, 91½; 3, S. Ling, 90. Cockerel, 1, Rolston & Cumming, 93; 2, S. B. Blackhall, 93; 3, Rolston & Cumming, 92. Pullet, 1, S. B. Blackhall, 94; 2, S. B. Blackhall, 93½; 3, C. S. Matheson, 92.

Pea Comb Plymouth Rocks—Pullet, 1, S. Ling, 91½.

Buff Wyandottes—Cock, 2, John Todd, 87½. Hen, 2, John Todd, 88. Cockerel, 1, F. McArthur, 91½; 2, F. McArthur, 89; 3, John Todd, 84½. Pullet, 2, John Todd, 88½.

Black Wyandottes—Hen, 1, S. Ling, 93. Pullet, 1, F. McArthur, 91.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Cock, 1, W. D. Lawrence, 92; 2, M. Maw, 88; 3, F. McArthur, 87½. Hen, 1, C. Midwinter, 92½; 2, F. McArthur, 91½; 3, S. J. Thompson, 91. Cockerel, 1, W. D. Lawrence, 92½; 2, C. Midwinter, 90; 3, G. H. Grundy, 89. Pullet, all to W. D. Lawrence; birds scored 90½, 93½, 95.

Golden Laced Wyandottes—Cock, 2, S. Wise, 89; 3, S. Ling, 83½. Hen, 2, S. Ling, 88; 3, Thos. Reid, 87½. Cockerel, 2, S. Wise, 89½; 3, J. Ling & Co., 87. Pullet, 1, J. Ling & Co., 92½; 2, J. Ling & Co., 87; 3, S. Wise, 85.

White Wyandottes—Cock, 1, C. S. Matheson, 89½; 2, John Kitson, 88½; 3, M. Maw, 88½. Hen, 1, J. Ling & Co., 92½; 2, M. Maw, 91½; 3, John Kitson, 90. Cockerel, 2, John Kitson, 87½. Pullet, 1, Geo. Wood, 94½; 2, Geo. Wood, 94; 3, C. S. Matheson, 92.

Black Spanish—Cock, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 91½. Hen, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 93; 2, H. A. Chadwick, 91½; 3, C. S. Matheson, 91. Cockerel, 1, Geo. Wood, 93½; 2, Geo. Wood, 93; 3, H. H. Black, 92. Pullet, 1, Geo. Wood, 93½; 2, Geo. Wood, 91; 3, H. A. Chadwick, 90½.

Andalusians—Cockerel, 1, J. W. Higginbotham, 90½. Pullet, 1, J. W. Higginbotham, 92.

Black Minorcas—Cock, 1, C. Midwinter, 93; 2, W. J. Lumsden, 92. Hen, 1, Thos. Reid, 93½; 2, C. Midwinter, 93½; 3, W. J. Lumsden, 92½. Cockerel, 1, C. S. Matheson, 93; 2, Joseph Denner, 91½; 3, Thos. Reid, 90. Pullet, 1, Joseph Denner, 94; 2, W. J. Lumsden, 94; 3, F. McArthur, 93½.

White Minorcas—Pullet, 1, Thos. Reid, 92; 2, Joseph Denner, 92.

S. Comb White Leghorns—Hen, 1, John Kitson, 93½. Cockerel, 1, John Kitson, 92½; 2, C. S. Matheson, 91. Pullet, 1, Geo. Wood, 94; 2, Geo. Wood, 93; 3, J. F. McLean, 92.

S. Comb Brown Leghorns—Hen, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 92½; 2, H. K. Zavitz, 90½; 3, John Todd, 90. Cockerel, 1, John Todd, 92; 2 and 3, John Todd, 89½ and

## OAK GROVE POULTRY YARD

ST. JOHNS, WINNIPEG, MAN.



B.P. Rocks  
B. Minorcas  
Houdans  
Light Brahmas  
Red Caps  
S. L. Wyandottes  
M.B. Turkeys  
W.H. Turkeys  
Toulouse Geese  
for 7, \$4 for 14  
Emden Geese  
eggs for sale  
Pekin Ducks  
Rowan Ducks  
\$1.50 for 11, \$

for 22. Guineas—Pearl and White, \$2.00 for 11, \$3.50 for 26. Cockerels for sale of the 6 varieties also a few pairs of Toulouse Geese. Holder of Silver Cup for sweepstakes of Turkeys at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1897, and other awards of high value. When corresponding, please enclose stamp reply.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,  
1893 900 Buchanan St., Winnipeg

## 21 Prizes at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1897

### JOHN TODD,

Breeder of Pure Stock Buff P. Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns and B.P. Rocks, Eggs \$2.00 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Stock for Sale.

Address—JOHN TODD,  
1891 457 Henry Street, Winnipeg

Patronized by His Excellency,  
LORD ABERDEEN.



Satisfaction guaranteed.  
1887

## EGGS

FOR SETTING

From the following

varieties:

S. & R. C. White

Leghorns,

White Wyandottes

and

Black Spanish

Eggs \$2.00 per 13

My stock was pro-

nounced by Judge

Butterfield to be se-

cond to none in Am-

erica. Over 50 prizes

won in two years.

few choice birds for

sale.

Address—

GEORGE WOOD,

Louise Bridge, P.O.

Winnipeg, Man.

## Smithfield Poultry Yards

ROSE-comb Brown Leghorns for sale; cockerels and pullets \$2 each, or \$5 per trio. Foundation birds from the best pens in the United States. W. chicks carried first, second and third prizes at Winnipeg Industrial, also at Brandon, 1896. Pearl Guinea Fowls, \$1 each.  
[1899] HUNTER SMITH  
Box 274, Brandon, Man.

## BLACK MINORCAS ONLY.

Carefully bred from first-class stock. Can furnish settings of eggs from pens that have no blood relation if desired. Price \$2.00 a setting, \$3.50 for two settings. A. M. ROBERTSON, P.O. Box 112, 1888  
KEEWATIN, ONT.



Naturalists  
& Taxider-  
mists, 660 Main St.,  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Dead and stuffed  
birds, and all prices

All work guaranteed moth proof. Branch—W. H. Hine, Southport, Eng. Established 1818.

## TIMOTHY SEED

FOR SALE

Grown by W. Wenman, of Souris, with especial care

Sample and price on application. [1851]

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



89. Pullet, 1, John Todd, 91; 2, A. W. Alley, 90½; 3, H. A. Chadwick, 89.

S. Comb Black Leghorns—Pullet, 2, G. R. Howard, 88.

S. Comb Buff Leghorns—Cockerel, 2, C. S. Matheson, 88. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 92.

R. C. White Leghorns—Cockerel, 1, Geo. Wood, 91½. Pullet, 1, Geo. Wood, 92½.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—Hen, 1, J. Ling & Co., 90½; 2, J. Ling & Co., 86. Cockerel, 2, G. R. Howard, 89½; 3, J. Ling & Co., 87. Pullet, 1 and 2, G. R. Howard, 91 and 90½.

Pyle Leghorn—Cockerel, 2, J. Ling & Co. Pullet, 2, J. Ling & Co.

Black Red Game—Cock, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson, 94 and 92. Hen, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson, 92½ and 92. Cockerel, 1, C. S. Matheson, 94; 2, J. G. Rutherford, 91; 3, C. S. Matheson, 90½. Pullet, 1, F. G. J. McArthur, 93; 2, C. S. Matheson, 93; 3, J. G. Rutherford, 91½.

Brown Red Game—Cockerel, 1, Thos. Moore, 94½. Pullet, 1, Thos. Moore, 94½.

Golden Duckwing Game—Cock, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson, 95½ and 92. Hen, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson, 92½ and 92½; 3, F. G. J. McArthur, 92. Cockerel, 2, C. S. Matheson, 88½. Pullet, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson, 91 and 90½.

Indian Game—Cock, 2, C. S. Matheson, 85. Hen, 1, C. Midwinter, 92; 2, C. S. Matheson, 91½; 3, C. S. Matheson, 91. Cockerel, 1, A. G. Hopkins, 92; 2 and 3, C. S. Matheson, 89 and 91½. Pullet, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson, 95 and 90½; 3, Rolston & Cumming, 88½.

A. O. V. Game—Cock, 1, Rolston & Cumming; 2, F. McArthur (by comparison). Hen, 1, F. McArthur; 2, Rolston & Cumming (by comparison). Cockerel, 1, Rolston & Cumming (by comparison). Pullet, 1 and 2, Rolston & Cumming, (by comparison.)

Black Hamburgs—Hen, 1, J. Ling & Co., 94½.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs—Cock, 1, Wm. Rutherford, 93½. Hen, 1, Wm. Rutherford, 91.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—Hen, 1, W. Anderson, 93.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Cock, 1, J. F. McLean, 90½. Hen, 1 and 2, J. F. McLean, 94 and 92; 3, C. S. Matheson, 90. Cockerel, 1, Wm. Rutherford, 91; 2, C. S. Matheson, 89. Pullet, 1 and 3, Jas. F. McLean, 93 and 91½; 2, Wm. Rutherford, 92.

Polish W. C. Black—Hen, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson, 95½ and 92½. Cockerel, 1, J. F. McLean, 91. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 94½.

Polish Golden Bearded—Cockerel, 1, C. S. Matheson, 91½. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 91.

Polish Buff Laced—Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 93½.

Houdans—Cock, 1, S. Wise, 90½. Hen, 1, S. Wise, 93½; 2, C. Midwinter, 93; 3, C. Midwinter, 91½. Cockerel, 1, N. Brown, 2, S. Wise, 85. Pullet, 1 and 2, N. Brown, 92 and 91; 3, S. Wise, 89½.

Red Cap—Cock, 1, C. Midwinter, 94. Hen, 1 and 3, H. K. Zavitz, 93 and 91; 2, C. Midwinter, 90½. Cockerel, 1, H. K. Zavitz, 91½; 2, C. Midwinter, 89½. Pullet, 1 and 2, C. Midwinter, 92 and 91; 3, H. K. Zavitz, 89½.

Black Red Game Bantams—Cock, 1, C. S. Matheson, 92½. Hen, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson, 94 and 91½. Cockerel, 1, A. Nicholson, 93; 2, C. S. Matheson, 92; 3, C. S. Matheson, 91½. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 93½; 2, Miss E. Bastin, 93½; 3, A. Nicholson, 91½.

Duckwing S. Game Bantams—Hen, 1, C. S. Matheson, 91½. Cockerel, 1, C. S. Matheson, 92½. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 91½.

Pyle Game Bantams—Cockerel, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson, 94 and 90½. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 93.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Cock, 1, C.

S. Matheson, 92; 2, Jas. F. McLean, 88½. Hen, 1 and 3, J. F. McLean, 94½ and 91½; 2 C. S. Matheson, 92. Cockerel, 1, C. S. Matheson, 91. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 92½; Jas. F. McLean, 92; 3, J. Ling & Co., 89½.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Cock, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 92½. Pullet, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 94.

R. C. Black Bantams—Hen, 1 and 2, J. F. McLean, 91 and 90½. Cockerel, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 94; 2 and 3, J. F. McLean, 93 and 93. Pullet, 1, H. A. Chadwick, 2 and 3, Jas. F. McLean, 92½ and 91½.

Pekin Bantams—Cock, 1, F. T. Carveth, 91½; 2, C. S. Matheson, 90. Hen, 1, C. S. Matheson, 91. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 90½.

Bronze Turkeys—Adult Cock, 1, M. Maw, 29½ lbs.; 2, W. Kitson, 39½ lbs.; Yearling Cock, 1, C. Midwinter, 36 lbs.; 2, M. Maw, 31 lbs. Cockerel, 1, M. Maw, 28½ lbs.; 2, W. Kitson, 24 lbs.; 3, C. Midwinter, 24 lbs. Hen, 1, M. Maw, 24 lbs.; 2, C. Midwinter, 22 lbs.; 3, W. Kitson, 19½ lbs. Pullet, 1 and 2, M. Maw, 19 and 17½ lbs.; 3, C. Midwinter, 16 lbs.

White Turkey—Cock, 1, C. Midwinter, 25 lbs. Pullet, 1, C. S. Matheson, 16 lbs.; 2, C. Midwinter, 10 lbs.; 3, J. Ling & Co., 9 lbs.

Embsen Geese—Pair young, 1 C. S. Matheson, 17 and 16 lbs.; 2, J. Ling & Co., 9½ and 9½ lbs.

Toulouse Geese—Pair old, 1 and 2, M. Maw, 16½ and 16 lbs.; 15½ and 15 lbs.

Toulouse Geese—Pair young, 1, M. Maw, 15 and 11½ lbs.; 2 and 3, C. Midwinter, 12½ and 14 lbs.; 12½ and 15 lbs.

Chinese Geese—Pair old, 1, C. S. Matheson, 13 and 10 lbs.

Ducks, Aylesbury—Pair old, 1, W. J. Lumsden; 2, C. S. Matheson.

Ducks, Muscovy—Pair old, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson.

Ducks, Muscovy—Pair young, 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson.

Ducks, Pekin—pair old, 1 and 2, W. J. Lumsden.

Ducks, Pekin—Pair young, 1, W. J. Lumsden; 2, C. S. Matheson.

Ducks, Rouen—Pair old, 1, W. J. Lumsden.

Ducks, Rouen, pair young—1, C. S. Matheson.

Ducks, any other variety—Pair old, 1, John Kitson.

## BREEDING PENS.

Light Brahmas—1, R. Dolbear, 179½; 2, A. & G. Curle, 179½; 3, Wm. Rutherford, 177 5-6.

Buff Cochins—1, W. H. Thomas, 178 4-5.

Partridge Cochins—1, H. H. Black, 176 1-3.

Black Cochins—1, Hy. Byers, 184 2-3.

White Cochins—1, C. S. Matheson, 183 2-3.

Java, Black—1, John Kitson, 185 1-6.

Plymouth Rock, Barred—1, Wm. Rutherford, 182; 2, W. J. Lumsden, 180 6-10; 3, A. B. Stovel, 180 1-6.

Plymouth Rock, Buff—1, John Todd, 183 5-6.

Plymouth Rock, White—1, Rolston & Cumming, 185½; 2, S. B. Blackhall, 183 1-12.

Wyandotte, Silver Laced—1, W. D. Lawrence, 180½; 2, F. G. J. McArthur, 165½.

Wyandotte, Golden Laced—1, S. Wise, 180 3-5; 2, J. Ling & Co., 171.

Wyandotte, White—2, J. Ling & Co., 175½.

Spanish, Black—1 and 2, Geo. Wood, 185 2-3 and 184 1-3.

Minorca, Black—1, Thos. Reid, 181½.

Leghorn, S. Comb, White—1, C. S. Matheson, 178 1-3.

Leghorn, S. Comb, Brown—1, A. W. Alley, 183½; 2, John Todd, 181 2-3.

Leghorns, S. Comb, Buff—1, C. S. Matheson, 176 2-3.

Game, Black Red—1, Joseph Denner, 180.

Game, Golden Duckwing—1, F. G. J. McArthur, 187 1-3.

Game, Indian—1, C. S. Matheson, 183 1-6.

Hamburg, Silver Spangled—1, J. F. McLean, 187 5-6; 2, C. S. Matheson, 180; 3, J. S. Montgomery, 177½.

Polish, W. C. Black—1, C. S. Matheson, 187; 2, James F. McLean, 186½.

Houdans—1, C. Midwinter, 186½; 2, S. Wise, 176 1-3.

Bantam, Black Red, Brown Red, Duckwing and Pyle Game—1, C. S. Matheson, 185.

Bantam, Rose Comb, Black, Pekin, Japanese and other varieties—1, J. F. McLean, 184.

Eggs, 1 doz. best white—1, E. Marston.

Eggs, 1 doz. best brown—1, Mrs. J. H. Oldfield.

Eggs, 1 doz. heaviest—1, D. W. McIvor, 2 lbs. 6½ oz.

Pigeons—Pair Pouters, Blue or Black-Pied—1, J. Ling & Co.

Pigeons—Pair Pouters, any other color—1, John Kennedy.

Pigeons—Tumblers, Short-faced, Mottled, 1, J. Ling & Co.

Pigeons—Tumblers, Long-faced, Mottled, Clear-legged, 1, J. Ling & Co.

Pigeons—Tumblers, long-faced, any other color, 1, W. J. Hilton.

Pigeons—Jacobin, Red, 1, Walter Hastings.

Pigeons—English Owl, Blue, 1, Sidney Warren.

Pigeons—English Owl, any other color, 1, Sidney Warren; 2, Willie Anderson.

Pigeons, Trumpeter, Mottled—2, J. Ling & Co.

Pigeons—Fantail, White, 1, Victor Hastings; 2, J. Ling & Co.

Pigeons—Homing, Blue, 1, J. Hawkins; 2, J. Ling & Co; 3, F. G. J. McArthur.

Pigeons—Homing, Black, 1 and 2, R. & A. Williams.

Pigeons—Homing, Black Check, 1, Gordon Maw; 2, J. Ling & Co.

Pigeons—Homing, any other color, 1 and 2, F. G. J. McArthur.

Pigeons—Oriental Frills, 1, E. Fortier.

Guinea Fowl, Pearl—1, C. Midwinter; 2, Gordon Maw.

Guinea Fowl, White—1, C. Midwinter.

Rabbits, Himalayan—1, T. C. Keyes.

Rabbits, any other variety—1, T. C. Keyes; 2, O. Simmons.

Belgian Hares—1, R. Braddick; 2, E. Fortier.

Canaries, Belgian—1 and 2, R. Alston.

Canaries, Scotch Fancy—1 and 2, R. Alston.

Canaries, Lancashire—1 and 2, R. Alston.

Canaries, Norwich—1 and 2, R. Alston.

Canaries, Yorkshire—1 and 2, R. Alston.

Canaries, Lizard—1 and 2, R. Alston.

Canaries, Cinnamon—1 and 2, R. Alston.

Canaries, Green—1 and 2, R. Alston.

Parrot—1, Mrs. J. H. Oldfield; 2, R. Alston.

Cockatoo—1, R. Alston.

Any other variety of cage bird, not included, 1 and 2, R. Alston.

For best collection of canaries shown by one exhibitor—1, R. Alston.

Best exhibit of Stuffed Birds—1 and 2, Geo. Grieve.

## CHALLENGE CUPS AND MEDALS.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Patterson Challenge Cup and Gold Medal for the best pen of American or Asiatic Fowl—Won by Rolston & Cumming; score 185½.

E. L. Drewry Challenge Cup and Gold Medal for the best three Cocks and three Hens of any variety or varieties, bred in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories—Won by H. A. Chadwick: Males, Langshan, 94, Langshan, 93, Dorking, 94; total, 281. Females, Langshan, 95½, Dorking, 96, Brahmas, 93½; total, 285; grand total, 566.

The challenge cups are the property of the Manitoba Poultry Association, and are competed for annually. The medals are to

become the property of the exhibitors winning them.

Geo. Andrew Cup, for the best pair Cochins in Class 2—Won by H. A. Chadwick, Partridge Cochin Cock, 92½, hen, 95½.

Thos. Gilroy Cup, for best pen Barred Plymouth Rocks—Won by Wm. Rutherford, score 182 7-12.

Fred Drewry Medal, for greatest number of birds scoring 90 per cent. or over shown by one exhibitor—Won by C. S. Matheson, who exhibited 70 birds scoring 90 per cent. or over.

Scott Furniture Co. Chair, for Cock scoring the greatest number of points—Won by C. S. Matheson's Duckwing Game 95½.

The Fred. Sprado Cup for Hen scoring the greatest number of points raised in Manitoba or the N. W. T., or the property of exhibitor six months previous to exhibition—Won by Charles Midwinter, Houdan, 94½.

The Daniel Smith Medal for Cockerel scoring greatest number of points—Won by H. A. Chadwick, Langshan, 94.

The Merrick Anderson Prize Wringer for Pullet scoring greatest number of points—Won by H. A. Chadwick, Silver Dorking, 96.

The C. H. Wilson Prize Chair for best display of Plymouth Rocks—Won by Rolston & Cumming, 10 birds over 90.

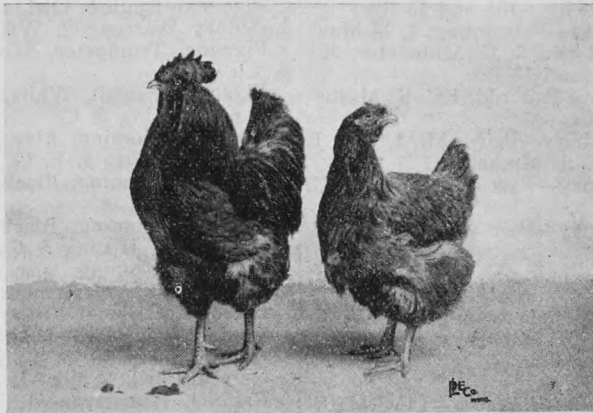
Mr. Todd's stock are also prize winners in the following classes:—Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns.

## GARDEN AND FORESTRY.

### Tree Planting and its Benefit to Stock Breeders.

By W. W. Fraser, Emerson.

We all realize the benefits desirable from tree-planting, both in town and country. Much time and money have in the past been wasted in unwise and unskilful attempts at tree planting. The man who, on a naked prairie especially, successfully plants trees, is not only benefitting himself, but giving pleasure to others. A line of trees on our trackless prairies, or even a well-known clump, may save much suffering, perhaps even life, to the belated wanderer on a winter's day or night. In other provinces, where once every man tried to clear off the natural timber as fast as possible, great efforts are now being made to replace them for shelter and ornament, and that should be a lesson to us.



BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, OWNED BY J. TODD, WINNIPEG.

The D. R. Dingwall Cup for best breeding pen of Buff Cochins—Won by W. H. Thomas, score 178 4-5.

Rev. Father Guillet Silver Medal for best pen of Light Brahmas—Won by R. Dolbear, score 179½.

The Barre Bros. Cup for best exhibit of Turkeys—Won by Chas. Midwinter.

The F. G. J. McArthur Silver Medal for best collection of Wyandottes, any other variety, scoring 90 per cent. or over—Won by Alex. Lawrence.

The Secretary's Cup (E. Marston) for best display of Ducks—Won by C. S. Matheson, 4 1sts, 5 2nds.

Dr. Hinman's Prize for best exhibit in Mediterranean class, scoring 90 per cent. or over—Won by Geo. Wood.

Geo. Browne's Prize for best display of Geese—Won by M. Maw.

On this page we give an illustration of the 1st prize Buff Plymouth Rocks, the property of John Todd, 457 Henry avenue, Winnipeg. These birds are from the special prize winners at the World's Fair at Chicago, 1893, the eggs being imported by Mr. Todd in 1894. They have secured 1st honors in every show at which they have been exhibited. Mr. Todd also secured 1st and 2nd on cocks, 1st and 2nd on cockerels, 2nd and 3rd on hens, 2nd and 3rd on pullets, also 1st on breeding pen at the late Poultry show in this city.

Here, more than even in naturally wooded countries, the advantage of right planting should be recognized. Our stock need shelter both from the heat of summer and the blasts of winter; that shelter trees can furnish better than anything else. To endure flies means as much waste in summer as the beasts can gain from their pasture, and though other work may also be urgent, the man who can contrive to plant some trees each year is making a wise investment.

The State of Minnesota, to the south of us, actually pays a bounty to every man who plants trees on his own land, either as shelter belts or roadside rows, and votes each year \$20,000 for this purpose. The county of Renville last year got \$4,267, the payment being at the rate of \$4 per acre for five years in succession. I think it is now reduced to \$2.25 an acre. In groves the trees are placed 8 feet apart, and along the public highway a half mile planted one rod apart is counted as a mile. These rows, with an acre or two planted on the north and west sides of the farm buildings are estimated to add over \$1,000 to the value of the quarter section, and attract a better class of purchasers to the district. The municipality, through its roadmasters, carries this law into effect and ensures system and uniformity. I would suggest the adoption of the same plan here, and even go so far as to empower the municipality to plant and charge the cost against the

land with its other obligations.

Mr. Fraser suggests cotton wood, be elder and elm as most suitable for ordinary planting, to be done along the line already familiar to careful readers of *The Farmer*, and also warns intending planters to avoid coming too near the buildings which is one of the surest ways to collect snow and make the place a puddle six months after the land outside has been dry. Lake Louise farm, the Fraser homestead, is a good example of the utilization of natural wood, as well as judicious planting, where that is thought necessary.

### Experiences with Windbreak Planting in Manitoba.

By H. L. Patmore, Brandon.

I have a belt of maples here a quarter of a mile long and 125 feet wide. The trees are now about 20 feet high and make splendid windbreak and protection to my neighbor on the east side of me. Even in this winter of big snowdrifts he has none. The snow lies level around all his buildings. But although the wide belt of the west answers so well in this case, I must also add that a single row planted to the east of his buildings is equally good to hold back the snow on that side. The winter climate in between these shelter belts is modified more than would be supposed. We do not feel the real keenness of the cold winds until we get away from the shelter of the trees, and amongst the trees it is very hard to realize when a big blizzard is on the prairie, but I have never seen the blizzard so bad when I have been amongst the trees, they take off the force of the storm to so great an extent. This, I think, is one of the benefits to derive from windbreak planting.

My brother lives on a homestead in the southwest prairie country with not a bush for many miles from him. In 1892 he commenced planting windbreaks. He has a double row of maples to the southwest, 40 feet from his buildings. On the north side he has a double row 40 feet back, and 100 feet beyond that four more rows. This answers admirably. The trees are now 6 to 8 feet high. That is in a district where the blizzard can be seen at its worst, but, as he remarked to me recently, those hedges are a guide and safe in the worst storm. With more windbreaks, there would be less danger of straying during a storm. I might mention more windbreaks and their effect, but these two will suffice to show that while the wide belt answers its purpose and has great value as a shelter, the single and double rows also answer their purpose well as snowbreaks.

I have several blocks of maple trees, as like Mr. McKay, I find the snow drifting in amongst them during the winter break the young trees down badly, that is, when they are left untrimmed. If the lower limbs are kept trimmed off, they are not so liable to injury, and the trees grow faster and soon get beyond danger of breaking down.

I have never seen the willows break from weight of snow, but the caragana, lilac and all such shrubs are equally liable to break under snow with me when young. So I should conclude that all trees would be the same. I have never seen a narrow strip or hedges break under snow.

In conclusion, I find that one belt alone whether it be a single row or a wide belt is not what is wanted. If, after the experience I have seen, I were to plan shelter belts for myself, I would plant (in seed) a double hedge on the north and west, and partly on the east and south side of my buildings, leaving it open to the southeast, and at least 75 feet from



the buildings. Fifty or 100 feet back from that I would plant two or more hedges, and utilize the space in between for roots, garden, etc. These hedges would be found to give good shelter from snowdrifts and winds, and, if desired, could be widened at any time by planting part of the space between.

If planted in horseshoe shape around buildings, I think the value would be greatly enhanced. I have three single hedges of maple in circle shape, now 12 feet high. Each hedge is 40 feet apart, and I find they afford the most satisfactory of any shelter belt or windbreak I have seen planted, but I begin to find now that they would have been better had they been planted a little further apart.

In your February number you give a number of very conflicting opinions in reference to the sowing of maple seed. I fully endorse Mr. McKay's remarks. In seasons when we have late springs and little frost, fall sowing is all right, but those seasons are very few, and spring sowing is certainly the wisest and safest to advise. Three or four seasons ago I sowed two bags of maple seed early in April. They germinated and came up readily, but were all destroyed by frosts during May, and this has been my experience in several other seasons. We should always remember that soils and situations vary, and what is good advice for Eastern Manitoba may be poor for the west.

Note—Too early sowing is bad for lots of things besides maples—wheat, for example. If sown toward the end of April they would not have come too soon, and had they been sown in November and covered with a thin coat of loose straw, it is equally certain that they would have made safe and satisfactory germination. If anyone sowed last fall and finds his seed row getting bare of snow too soon, it will best the best thing he can do to scatter a little straw over them. A little live thought mixed in with our work makes a good deal of difference in the result, and it is this lack of prompt insight that makes so much abortive work. Would those early spring beds of Mr. Patmore's, for example, have been lost if he had spread a couple of inches of straw over them when the frost overtook them, or even if covered before they had time to thaw out?

### Tree Planting.

*Further Notes from Mr. Mackay.*

Mr. Mackay writes:—"I have no great objection to offer to your remarks, in the February issue of The Nor'-West Farmer, on what I wrote in regard to windbreaks, except in that I trust, for their own good, no one in the Territories intending to sow maple seeds will do so in the fall. It may be all right in many instances, as stated by Mr. Laughland, of Hartney, and Mr. Ring, of Crystal City, but in districts subject to spring frosts, it is throwing away time and seed.

During the past eight years we have sown more or less maple seed each year—one year as much as five acres—and very seldom less than one acre yearly. We find the seed sown in the fall germinates too early in the spring following, and is liable to be killed by frosts in May. In the spring of 1895 we had at least 100,000 seedlings killed by frost on May 15, and each spring previous to this thousands of seedlings, the seed of which had been planted the year before, were killed in the same way.

I cannot very well see how the plans of Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Nichol, of Brandon, in regard to snowbreaks and shelter belts, can be made of use to farmers. The idea is to have an extra row as a snow-

break, then a space left for the snow to lodge in; then the shelter-belt proper. Let us work this out. The outer row will take three feet, the space for snow fifteen feet, and the shelter belt, say fifty feet, as you are inclined to think a few rows of little use as a shelter belt. We have now sixty-eight feet; then, to protect the shelter belt from the snow that blows in from the opposite direction, another snow space and outside row must be provided for. Allowing fifteen feet for the space and three feet for the row, we have a total of eighty-six feet taken up. It is out of all reason to ask anyone to follow a plan like this.

I admit that it is a first-class plan, so far as the shelter belt is concerned, and will do away with all danger of damage to the trees, at the same time make a splendid protection for either farm or buildings, but the space occupied, the material required and the labor and expense in connection, places the plan outside of a possibility for farmers.

With due deference to yourself, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Nichol and the Minnesota Manual of Tree Planting, I would still advise one row of maples grown from seed for a snowbreak and shelter belt around the farm, and, at most, three rows around buildings."

Note.—Mr. McKay is the very man we want to lead in such a discussion as this. He has had ample experience of the troubles against which he desires to guard those who are only feeling their way, and everything said by such a teacher should have double weight. Let us now try to work out the lessons to be learned. There is less risk of loss of newly sprung seed by frost in the lower country east than in the high western prairie, of which Indian Head may be taken as an example. Excellent growth has been made in one year from seedlings coming very early in May, because sown in the fall, when there was more time to attend to putting in the seed. If any man in the east has seed lying now waiting to be planted, why, let him damp it for a day or two and sow it, late in April or early in May, on well prepared ground, say an inch deep, if the land has not been before worked this spring, covering it properly, and he will have done as well perhaps as if he had sown in the fall. The western man should always follow Mr. Mackay's lead.

For what purpose are we planting? If for snowbreak only, one close row, willow or box elder, could, by good management, be made in a few years a fence as well as a snowbreak. Do we really need a snowbreak around the whole farm? If so, the one row is enough.

Shelter around buildings we all approve, and it should be roomy enough to enclose five or ten acres, so as to have the inside as clear of drifts as possible. And at Indian Head, as well as hundreds of other places of the same kind, seed grain is often blown out of the ground for want of windbreaks. Will three rows, even by the best mode of planting, break the spring winds? And, if not, we should plan for enough windbreak to shield early seed from winds, if at all in our power. It is one thing to plan, another to achieve, but we ought at the start to have a correct ideal. The piling of dry snow all winter in our windbreaks, followed in the spring by warm days and frosty nights, is what smashes our windbreaks. A heavy coat of ice forms, and all below it is crushed by its weight. How to mitigate this is the problem—no easy one. The plan of H. Nichol, a single row, then open space, then a solid windbreak, preferably of mixed sorts of trees, has this advantage. It leaves an open space to be cropped in such a way as to prevent running grass roots from getting into the bushy stripe. Trimming up to make clean-bodied growth is often bad policy for a windbreak. If left to

itself, it will choke down all weeds and grasses after, say three years. Cultivation between trees is troublesome, and the sooner we can get out of it the better. Now, if the one outer row is left to its own resources it is bound to have a hard fight with weeds, but a thick dressing of manure at its roots may help it, and the vacant space between it and the solid windbreak can be sown down in Brome grass to lie all the time. It is always assumed that the main thing to be guarded against is snow from the naked, limitless prairie outside. The Farmer has always contended that when, say forty feet wide, is given to windbreak, the outside row on each side should be low and stubby, a sort of thicket.

On the whole question much must be left to the individual planter, who must deal with the special conditions of his own homestead, and decide how much of his ideal he can work out each year, consistent with even more urgent work than this. But if this discussion has cleared the ground and kept intending planters from making blunders, it has done excellent service. At some points it is the old problem of steering clear of one difficulty with out making shipwreck on the other, and nothing can be more useful than the experience of men who have gone through the track as Mr. Mackay has already done. Taking his own experience, would it be too much to ask him what he would do if he had his whole work of tree planting to go over again from the beginning. One side of his farm is still without any protection, and what he has is mostly all box elder, perhaps because nothing else would live at first. When not so busy with seed distribution, he may deal with this.

### Ashes for Fruit.

A writer in Orange Judd Farmer says:—"At one side of our garden is a plot of ground containing about one hundred currant and two large gooseberry bushes. For years these have borne little or nothing; not enough to supply a family of six. At last it was decided that when spring came they should be dug up and something else put in their place. That winter, however, the family burned coal for the first time, and what to do with the ashes became quite a problem. As the currant patch was quite convenient, and not supposed to be worth anything, the ash pan was emptied about the bushes, so that by spring half the currant bushes had been pretty well banked up with them. The season was late and farm work pushing so that the currant bushes were not dug up as intended. One day one of the children came in telling a wonderful tale of currants out in the garden. Sure enough, there were those same old bushes literally loaded with fine large fruit. Indeed, when gathering time came the bushes which had been 'mulched' with coal ashes bore bushels of the finest currants ever grown in this section of the country. The two gooseberry bushes, too, were remarkably well filled with large fruit."

It is undoubtedly sound policy to apply the wood ashes from our stoves to the garden. Americans know enough to buy lots of Canadian ashes to be used as special manure.

Everyone has noticed how, when a large branch of a tree is cut off, small branches will shoot out around the stump. These branches are from the reserve buds, of which all trees have a great number at every portion of their surface. Under ordinary circumstances, these never come to maturity, but, when the tree is wounded, or cut off, or loses some of its branches the reserve buds at once come into play and renew the foliage.

## HOUSEHOLD.

## The Sower.

A sower went forth in the morning fair,  
Scat'ring the good seeds everywhere;  
Up and down all the bright spring day,  
Sowing and singing all the way.

And there shall be joy in the harvest hours,

After the weeks of sunshine and showers;  
For surely each seed will a fruitage yield,  
Golden and ripe in the farmer's field.

But, no; for, alas! some grain he tossed  
On the beaten wayside—that was lost,  
For the birds flew down as they saw it fall,  
Fluttered about and devoured it all.

And some seeds fell on a rock so bare;  
No soil was found for the rootlets there—  
They grew at once, but withered away  
In the glowing heat of the sunny day.

And some were lodged in a thorny place;  
The thorns grew up and left no space  
For the shooting blades to stand beside;  
They had no room, so were choked, and died.

But some seeds fell on the good, rich soil,  
And there was naught to destroy or spoil;  
And yielded a harvest as rich as gold—  
Thirty, sixty, an hundred-fold.

The word of truth broadcast we sow,  
And hope in each heart the seeds may grow;

But the master tells us in words so plain,  
That some will receive the truth in vain.

But let us go forth in the morning fair,  
Scattering the good seeds everywhere;  
Up and down through the golden day,  
Sowing and singing along the way.

For many will fall on the good, rich ground,

And by and by shall the harvest abound;  
For the angel reapers will find, we're told,  
Thirty, sixty, and hundred-fold.

## A Latter Day Prophet.

Half a century ago Thomas Carlyle was in many respects the foremost writer of his day. The originality of his style, the depth of his thought and the marvellous hold he took on the thought of the best minds of his time, we can hardly now realize. Here is a specimen from "Sartor Resartus" worth reading ten times, to those who have proper insight:—

Conviction, were it never so excellent, is worthless till it convert itself into Conduct. Nay, properly, Conviction is not possible till then; inasmuch as all Speculation is by nature endless, formless, a vortex amid vortices: and only by a felt indubitable certainty of Experience does it find any centre to revolve round, and so fashion itself to a system. Most true is it, what wise men teach us, that "Doubt of any sort cannot be removed except by Action." On which ground, too, let him who gropes painfully in darkness or uncertain light, and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this other precept well to heart, which to me was of invaluable service: "Do the Duty which liest nearest thee," which thou knowest to be a Duty! Thy second Duty will already have become clearer.

May we not say, however, that the hour of Spiritual Enfranchisement is even this: When your Ideal World, wherein the whole man has been dimly struggling and inexpressibly languishing to work, becomes revealed and thrown open: and you discover, with amazement enough, like the Lothario in Wilhelm Meister, that your "America is here or nowhere?" The

Situation that has not its Duty, its Ideal, was never yet occupied by man.. Yes, here, in this poor, miserable, hampered, despicable Actual, wherein thou even now standest, here or nowhere is thy Ideal: work it out therefrom; and working, believe, live, be free. Fool! the Ideal is thyself; thy Condition is but the stuff thou art to shape that same Ideal out of; what matters whether such stuff be of this sort or that, so the Form thou give it be heroic, be poetic? O thou that pinest in the imprisonment of the Actual, and criest bitterly to the gods for a kingdom wherein to rule and create, know this of a truth; the thing thou seekest is already with thee, "here or nowhere," could thou only see!

But it is not with man's Soul as with Nature; the beginning of Creation is—Light. Till the eye have vision the whole members are in bonds. Divine moment, when over the tempest-tost Soul, as once over the wild-weltering Chaos, it is spoken: Let there be Light! Ever to the greatest that has felt such moment, is it not miraculous and God-announcing; even as under simpler figures, to the simplest and least. The mad primeval Discord is hushed; the rudely-jumbled, conflicting elements bind themselves into separate Firmaments; deep, silent rock foundations are built beneath; and the skyey vault with its everlasting Luminaries above; instead of dark, wasteful Chaos, we have a blooming, fertile, heaven-encompassed World.

I, too, could now say to myself: Be no longer a Chaos, but a World, or even Worldkin. Produce! Produce! Were it but the pitifullest infinitesimal fraction of a Product, produce it, in God's name! 'Tis the utmost thou hast in thee: out with it, then. Up, up! Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy whole might. Work while it is called To-day: for the Night cometh, wherein no man can work.

## Something to Bear in Mind.

Every boy should always bear in mind that he has a name to keep up and a record to keep clean, not alone because it is right to do so, but because he can never tell when some one else may not be looking to him as an example and may not be tempted to do things unworthy of boys because he does them. There is perhaps just as much evil on the other side of the question—that is, where a young man (or an old one, for that matter) feels that he is continually an example to others, and lives two different lives, one for the benefit of his friends and the other for himself. The example is of no value itself. It is merely that you, living your daily life, entering into sports and into studies at schools, can never tell when your school-mates or persons whom perhaps you may never know may not be unconsciously observing your actions, and be accepting them as standards for themselves.

Thus every man and boy and girl is at some time or other, and often frequently, a guide or example for others, and it behooves him or her to bear this in mind from day to day. It should not cause worry; the responsibility of it ought not to weigh any one down; but the idea that you can do whatever enters your head, provided that in your mind you are satisfied that it is right for you, is not always correct.—Harper's Round Table.

There are some men and women in whose company we are always at our best. All the best stops in our nature are drawn out by their intercourse, and we find a music in our souls never there before.—Drummond.

## thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat. In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and \$1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

## Webster's International Dictionary

The One Great Standard Authority,  
So writes Hon. D. J. Brewer,  
Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

Send a Postal for Specimen Pages, etc.



Successor of the  
"Unabridged"  
Standard  
of the English Gov't in  
the Postal Teleg. Dept.  
of the U. S. Gov't Print-  
ing Office, the U. S. Su-  
preme Court, all the U. S.  
State Supreme Courts,  
and of nearly all the  
Schoolbooks.

Warmly  
Commended  
by State Superintend-  
ents of Schools, and  
other Educators almost  
without number.

THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY  
BECAUSE

It is easy to find the word wanted.  
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.  
It is easy to trace the growth of a word.  
It is easy to learn what a word means.

WEBSTER THE STANDARD.  
The Toronto Globe says:—  
The International is rapidly becoming recognized  
as the most reliable standard dictionary published.  
In addition to fulfilling the primary function of a dic-  
tionary, the International contains a vast amount of  
general information of great value.—Jan. 11, 1896.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,  
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

[1929]

## BUY NO INCUBATOR



and pay for it before  
giving it a trial.

The firm who is afraid to  
let you try their incubator  
before buying it, has no  
faith in their machine.  
We will sell on trial, not  
a cent until tried, and a  
child can run it with five  
minutes attention a day.

We won First Prize World's Fair and will  
win you for a steady customer if you will only  
buy ours on trial. Our large catalogue will cost  
you five cents and give you \$100 worth of prac-  
tical information on poultry and incubators and  
the money there is in the business. Plans for  
Brooders, Houses, etc., 25c.

N.B.—Send us the names of three persons in-  
terested in poultry and 25c. and we will send you  
"The Bicycle: Its Care and Repair,"  
a book of 180 subjects and 80 illustrations, worth  
\$5 to any bicycle rider.

Von Culin Incubator Co.,  
1832f  
Box 130 Delaware City, Del.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



### Why Mother is Proud.

Look in his face, look in his eyes,  
Roguish and blue and terribly wise—  
Roguish and blue and quick to see  
When mother comes in as tired as can be;  
Quickest to find her the nicest old chair,  
Quickest to get to the top of the stair,  
Quickest to see that a kiss on her cheek  
Would help her far more than to chatter,  
to speak,  
Look in his face, and guess, if you can,  
Why mother is proud of her little man.

The mother is proud—I will tell you this,  
You can see it yourself in her tender kiss.  
But why? Well, of all her little dears  
There is scarcely one who ever hears  
The moment she speaks and jumps to see  
What her want or her wish might be—  
scarcely one. They all forget,  
Or are not in the notion to go quite yet;  
But this she knows if her boy is near,  
There is somebody certain to want to hear.

Mother is proud and she holds him fast,  
And kisses him first, and kisses him last;  
and he holds her hand and looks in her  
face,  
and hunts for her spool which is out of  
place,  
and proves that he loves her whenever he  
can;  
that is why she is proud of her little man.  
—The Independent.

### Plans His Work Wisely.

Why is it that so many farmers' boys  
and girls wish to leave the farm? I judge  
there are several reasons, but perhaps as  
strong as any is the incessant toil that  
falls to the lot of the farmer and his fam-  
ily. If farmers could be induced to work  
not more than ten hours a day at any  
season of the year, they would be more  
intelligent and better satisfied, and would  
be just as well off in pocket. Six o'clock  
is late enough quitting time in the longest  
days in summer. The man who takes  
time to think, and who plans his work  
wisely, will accomplish as much in ten  
hours as his neighbor who works without  
any method will accomplish in fourteen.  
The man who does not take time to ob-  
serve and think, who does not look at a  
paper from Monday morning to Saturday  
night, is sure to work at a disadvantage. I  
very often go into farmers' homes where  
out of a book or paper is to be seen. I do  
not wonder that from such homes, so  
cheerless and uninviting, the children, as  
they become of age, scatter to the four  
winds. I know of nothing to remedy the  
evil except for each one to reform his own  
conduct—give more time to the improve-  
ment of his own mind, and by his example  
influence his neighbors.—Robert Shore.

### Ready for the Place.

Much surprise was once awakened in a  
quiet New England village by the appoint-  
ment of a rather retiring young man to a  
position of great responsibility, which re-  
turned a large salary. The old village es-  
quire, when he read of it, thought the mat-  
ter out of order, and taking his cane went  
over to call on the student.  
"Foreign bookkeeper are ye? And to  
that great firm whose goods go to all the  
markets of the world? You never seemed  
to amount to much before. Was it luck?  
Or how did it happen?  
"It came to me."  
"How? Such things do not fall from  
the sky. Did you not apply for it, or  
scheme for it in any way?"  
"No—I did nothing but study."

"Had influential friends"  
"No; my friends are simple people."  
"Then how did you of all persons get  
the position with such a salary and oppor-  
tunity?"

"An agent of the firm asked the prin-  
cipal of the scientific school where I have  
been studying to give him the name of the  
student who he considered had the best  
preparation for such a place. Then the  
agent came to me, and said, 'You have the  
preparation for a place that I am about  
to offer yo.' I suppose I was given the  
place because he thought I had the pre-  
paration for it. I have been a hard student  
for years, and have tried to prepare myself  
for useful work."

"Had the preparation for it," said the  
old gentleman, as he turned away. "Well,  
it is about so, I guess, in most things in  
life. The best places come to those who  
have best preparation, and the world some-  
how finds those who are the best prepared  
for any special thing. Such do not need  
to apply."

He turned back to his office under the  
cool elms, saying, as he went along, "Had  
the preparation for it! Just so."—Youths'  
Companion.

It is not putting things in the right  
place that bothers a man so much as find-  
ing the right place after he has put things  
in it.

One of the very latest utterances of  
Thomas Carlyle, "the Sage of Chelsea,"  
was this: "The man or the nation that  
has no religion will come to nothing."

Though an inheritance of acres may be  
bequeathed, an inheritance of knowledge  
cannot. The wealthy man may pay others  
for doing his work for him; but it is im-  
possible to get his thinking done for him  
by another, or to purchase any kind of  
self-culture.—Samuel Smiles.

"If sweethearts were sweethearts always,

Whether as maid or wife,  
No drop would be half as pleasant,  
In the mingled draught of life.

"Happy is he whose sweetheart

Is wife and sweetheart still;

Whose voice, as of old, can charm him;  
Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill."

A Christian friend taught an old man to  
read. He made good progress, and the  
friend not having seen him for some time  
called one day to inquire after his welfare.  
Finding only the old man's wife at home,  
he asked her, "How is James?" "He's  
well, sir," said the wife. "How does he  
get on with his reading?" "Nicely, sir."  
"I suppose he can read his Bible very  
comfortably now?" "Bible, sir! Bless  
you! He is out of the Bible and into the  
newspaper long ago."

Not very long before Carlyle's death,  
Miss Blanche Atkinson, who was sorely  
disheartened by her first efforts in the  
line of fiction, wrote to the author of  
"Sartor Resartus," asking him for literary  
advice. She received the following char-  
acteristic reply:—"A young lady's chief  
duty and outlook is not to write novels  
(especially not while she is ignorant of  
the world, and not even when, perhaps,  
she knows it too well), but by-and-by to  
be queen of a household, and to manage  
it queen-like and woman-like. Let her  
turn her whole faculty and industry in that  
direction; shove her own novel well aside  
for a good while, or forever; and be shy  
even of reading novels. If she do read,  
let it be good and wise books (more and  
more exclusively those), which not one in  
ten thousand of the kind called 'novels'  
now is."

We issue the best **HUNTERS' AND TRAPPERS' GUIDE** ever published. Cloth bound, 50 cents. Leather bound, 64c., postpaid. (Ship- pers half price.) Market reports and other valuable information. **NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR Co., Minneapolis, Minn.** (Sent free.)

## FREE TO EVERY MAN

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREAT-  
MENT FOR WEAKNESS OF MEN.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERY-  
THING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 2047, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope. 1883

**Longevity**

is a strong quality of  
our Fibreware.

After years of use it is the  
same hoopless, seam-  
less and indestructible  
ware as when new.

Washing day is not com-  
plete without

**The E. B. Eddy Co.'s**  
**Indurated** TUBS  
**Fibreware** AND  
PAILS

1872

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

### While You Can.

If you have a thing to do,  
Go and do it.  
Do not wait till by and by,  
Or you'll rue it.  
Wasted minutes make the hours,  
And the hours make the day.  
Life is short, and time is passing :  
Work away.

If you've a pleasant song to sing,  
Sing away,  
If it hath a merry note,  
Bright or gay.  
Do not wait till by and by—  
It may never come, I trow.  
Music helps the world along :  
Sing it now.

If you have a word to speak,  
Do not wait,  
Lest the helping word of cheer  
Come too late.  
Words of kindness fitly spoken,  
Words of comfort on the way,—  
Say them now while you've the chance :  
Don't delay.

—Florence A. Hayes.

### A Young Man's Achievements.

The Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D., writing of "The Young Man on the Fence," says he believes that "when all has been said that admits of being said in regard to a young man's equipment for life, and in regard to what he ought to do and what he ought to eschew, it still remains a fact that his acquisitions and his achievements will depend principally on his way of looking at life, and on the spirit with which he takes hold of life. He can deal with it at arm's length, or he can grip it at short range. He can treat the world as an article of virtu to be elegantly inspected, or he can handle it as a practical commodity to thrust his hands into. He can approach it with an eye of half-supercilious interrogation, or he can come down upon it with a plump bound that means respect, confidence and the will to have frank commerce with it. There is enough in almost any young fellow to get a great deal into life if he has the disposition to construe things with a degree of seriousness, and by seriousness I do not mean sourness, but practical earnestness—the spirit, namely, that will prevent his looking upon the world as being little better than an ill-timed joke, awkward enough to make the whole thing uncomfortable, and ludicrous enough to excuse any sophisticated person from concerning himself much about it."

"As I look back over a long and happy life, the only angels on the road are deeds done for Christ, and the only ghosts are the memories of lost opportunities. It is infamy to die and not be missed ; but to live for our blessed Master and our fellow-men is the beginning of heaven.—Theo. L. Cuyler.

Not a thing in the world is wasted ;  
Each has its place in the sphere ;  
Each happy smile, each bitter tear.  
From the heart comes a smile,  
From the heart comes the tear.  
The one may brighten the way for a while,  
And the other the vision shall clear.  
So here's to this world of shine and of rain,  
And here's to the man of heart and of brain  
Who learns the great lessons of pleasure and pain.

The Policies of the Equitable Life in Manitoba are payable in Canadian currency, at the Society's Office, in the City of Winnipeg.

## THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1st, 1897.

Assets.....	\$216,773
Reserve on all existing Policies (calculated on a 4 per cent. standard) and all other Liabilities .....	173,496
Undivided Surplus, on a 4 per cent. Standard .....	\$43,277

### ASSURANCE.

(Instalment Policies stated at their commuted value).

Outstanding Assurance.....	\$915,102
New Assurance written in 1896 .....	127,694
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined .....	21,678

HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, V.-P.

### WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT.

435 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

A. H. CORELLI, MANAGER.

### THE FREE PRESS ANNUAL.

## GREAT OFFER

SUBSCRIBE NOW OR RENEW NOW—

TO THE **Weekly Free Press to Jan. 1, '98, Price \$1.00,**  
**Or the Semi-Weekly, Price \$2.00,**

AND YOU WILL BE ENTITLED TO A COPY OF THE

## FREE PRESS ANNUAL FOR '98

MAILED TO YOUR ADDRESS FREE.

Subscribers who received the FREE PRESS ANNUAL for 1896 know how useful and convenient it was as a handy encyclopaedia of general information. The ANNUAL for 1897 will contain features and will be ready about December 1st. Bright, accurate and instructive, it will bear reference regarding Canadian and general affairs.

### IN THE DOMINION

It will give statistics compiled from the latest and most authentic sources as to Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Minerals, Mercantile and Marine News ; also the composition of Parliament and the Senate.

### IN THE PROVINCES

A History of each Province is given, having reference to Government, Education, Laws, etc.

### IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

The latest Chronicles and Records are given in Horse Racing, Bicycling, Jumping, Golf, Hockey, Football, etc.

### LODGE MEN

Can have all the Data they want, whether they are Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, or members of other friendly societies.

### TRE CHURCHES

Of all denominations are dealt with and full lists of clergymen and their location given. The above forms only a small part of the general information afforded by this handy Annual and those desiring it will find needed facts upon Post Office, Customs and Excise, Legal Institutions, the Courts, Savings and Loan Companies, etc. The ANNUAL will give also a compendium of information on Great Britain and the United States. It will also contain the simplest and readiest method of computing interest at 5, 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

### You May Obtain The Annual Free!

By subscribing for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly Free Press to Jan. 1, '98, and enclosing direct to the Free Press office WITHOUT DELAY the full subscription price of \$1 for Weekly or \$2 for the Semi-Weekly. This offer does not apply to remittances from Agents' commissions have to be deducted. The number of copies to be disposed of IS LIMITED and we cannot guarantee them to be sent after the number now in press exhausted.

Enclose the subscription, with the money in registered letter, or by a P.O. order, addressed to

### THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLUBBING.—The NOR'-WEST FARMER and the WEEKLY FREE PRESS will be sent to address in Canada or the U. S. for one year for \$1.50.

## Subscribe for The Nor'-West Farmer